

His Majesty's gesture has greatly reduced our pain and sorrow. May he always enjoy good health, happiness and a long life.

Chamoun sets precedent for refugees from Shouf

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Falangist Leader Camille Chamoun revisited his home town in the Shouf Mountains south east of Beirut Sunday, setting a precedent he hopes thousands of displaced Christians will soon follow.

Over 150,000 Christians fled the Shouf and the nearby Aley Mountains last September after their Druze neighbours defeated the Falangist Lebanese Forces militia in three-weeks of fighting which left about 1,500 people dead.

Former President Chamoun, the most prominent Christian politician from the Shouf, went home to Deir Al Qamar to attend a church service in honour of "Our Lady of the Hill", the local manifestation of the Virgin Mary.

It was his first visit since the predominantly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) seized control of the mountains and laid siege to thousands of Christians stranded in Deir Al Qamar.

He told Voice of Lebanon, a private Falangist radio station, that he hoped all the refugees would soon be able to return to their villages and homes in the area.

PSP Leader Walid Junblat later arrived in Deir Al Qamar for lunch with Mr. Chamoun at the house of a local dignitary.

The Voice of the Mountain, his party radio, quoted him as saying a

Christian return to the Shouf was the only way to prevent a partition of Lebanon along sectarian lines.

Mr. Chamoun said he had confidence in the preparations the Druze leader and his followers were making, the radio added.

Mr. Junblat has agreed in principle to let back Christians who have no links with the Lebanese Forces, but the process is tied to a complex peace plan under which the reunited Lebanese army would replace the PSP militiamen.

Some opposition leaders are also demanding that the Christians should in return open their areas to those who were driven out by the Lebanese Forces in the 1975-6 civil war.

At a well-attended Druze-Christian reconciliation meeting in the mountains Saturday, Mr. Junblat said the government had to prove its good intentions before the mass return took place.

Mr. Junblat is a minister in the two-month-old "Government of National Unity" but still considers himself to be in opposition to President Amin Gemayel and the country's traditionally Falangist dominated establishment.

A version of the security plan, modified to take account of Mr. Junblat's objections to an earlier draft, is expected to be on the agenda at a special cabinet meeting Monday.

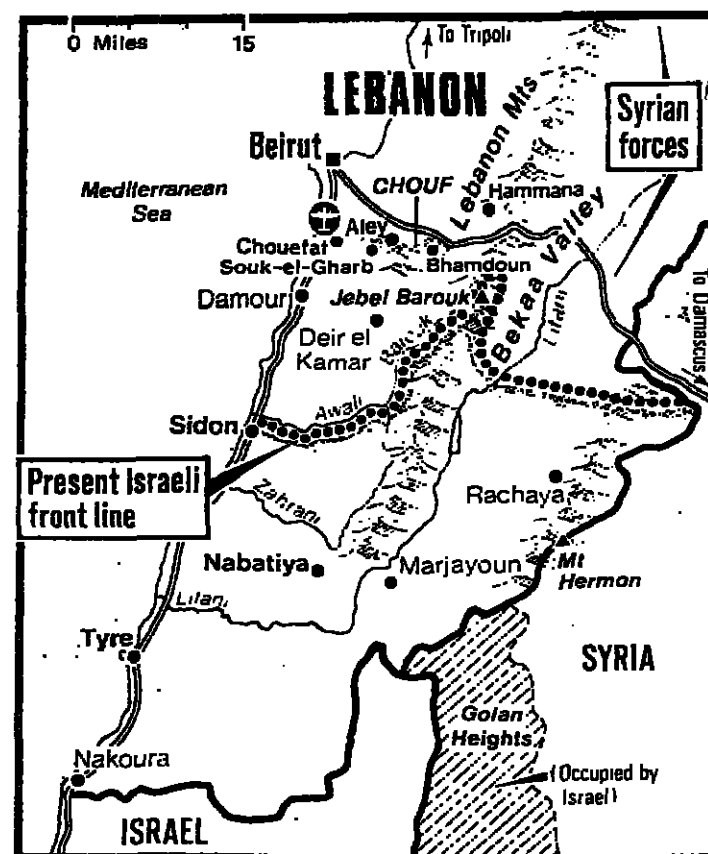
Syria, now the main external influence on Lebanese politics, has persuaded all the rival militias to accept the broad outlines of the plan, official sources said.

Shi'ite Leader Nabih Berri, Mr. Junblat's ally and minister of state for the south, has threatened to boycott the cabinet session Monday if the agenda does not include a debate on the status of 5,000 teachers on contract to government schools.

He wants the government to sign on the teachers as permanent employees. Conservative ministers argue that the change would place an unnecessary burden on Lebanon's overstretched budget.

Minister of Education Selim Hoss, who supports Mr. Berri's stand on the teachers, said Sunday the cabinet would also discuss setting up the constituent assembly agreed at a national peace conference in Lausanne last March.

The task of the assembly would be to draw up a new constitution for Lebanon, reconciling Muslim demands for a greater share of institutional power with Falangist fears of being reduced to a powerless minority.



Dhaka, Tehran may form economic commission

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh and Iran Sunday discussed the possibility of setting up a joint commission to step up bilateral economic cooperation, a Commerce Ministry spokesman said.

He told reporters that Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hossain Sheikhol Islam and Bangladesh's Foreign Affairs Adviser Humayun Rashid Chowdhury also explored ways of increasing cooperation in agriculture, fisheries and civil aviation.

Pharmacists union executives to meet in Damascus

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Meetings of the Arab Pharmacists Union executives will be held in the Syrian capital of Damascus on Aug. 11.

Among the topics to be discussed during the five-day meetings are the unified Arab project for drugs, Arab pharmaceutical legislations as well as the agenda of the union's next conference.

The bureau will also review the results of the meetings of the union's supreme council in its previous session. The bureau will debate a number of drug and pharmaceutical issues that concern Arab pharmacists and the role of Arab pharmaceutical organisations.

The relation of the Arab Pharmacists union with the World Health Organisation (WHO), the International Pharmaceutical Federation, the Federation of Asian Pharmacists as well as Arab Health and Pharmaceutical Organisation will also be reviewed during these meetings.

Iran showed great interest in buying more jute goods and tea from Bangladesh, while Dhaka would like to raise imports of non-petroleum items from Iran, the spokesman said.

Bangladesh's Commerce Minister Abdul Matin will visit Tehran in September to follow up the talks here, the spokesman said.

Last year Iran sold 100,000 tonnes of crude oil to Bangladesh at concessional rates and in return, bought jute and jute goods worth \$9 million and 500 tonnes of tea, Commerce Ministry officials said.

Mr. Islam, who arrived Saturday at the head of a four-member delegation, was expected to leave for home Sunday night.

U.N. chief tries once again for a Cyprus solution

VIENNA (R) — Greek and Turkish Cypriots meet the United Nations Secretary-General here Monday in yet another attempt to reconcile the two bitterly divided communities on the Mediterranean island.

In the latest talks, the first since the Turkish section declared independence last year, representatives of the communities will not come face to face.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will meet each delegate separately "to listen to views and present my own ideas. I want to supply them with some meat for a solution and hope they come up with some of their own."

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who learned the complexities of the issue as special U.N. representative to Cyprus in the 1970s, told reporters he was not seeking a breakthrough but aimed to find common ground for renewed direct talks.

He would not detail any new ideas he had brought to Vienna. Leaders of the two communities

Ramadan, Ozal discuss pipeline

ANKARA (R) — Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan met Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal here to discuss a proposed second Iraqi oil pipeline through Turkey, government officials said.

Mr. Ramadan, who arrived in Ankara early Sunday for a two-day official visit, was also expected to explain the Iraqi position on the Gulf war to Turkish officials.

A visit to Ankara last Tuesday by Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati had sparked speculation that Turkey was preparing a mediation mission between its warring neighbours.

Mr. Velayati said after his talks here that Iran had no wish for mediation. Turkey pursues a policy of political neutrality towards its neighbours while expanding trade ties with them.

But an Iraqi missile attack last May on the Turkish tanker Buynuk

Huz while it was sailing towards Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal to load crude has strained ties between Ankara and Baghdad.

Turkey imports up to six million tonnes of crude a year from Iran, its main supplier, and some 4.5 million from Iraq.

A one million barrels a day (b/d) pipeline from Iraq's Kirkuk oilfields to Yumurtalik on Turkey's Mediterranean coast has been Baghdad's only major oil outlet since the war closed its Gulf terminals and Syria shut a pipeline across its territory to Iraq oil.

The second pipeline is expected to increase capacity to 1.5 million b/d. In Sunday's talks Turkey will also propose a liquefied petroleum gas pipeline and a joint oil refinery in Turkey, officials said. A long-planned direct rail link and connection of the two countries' electrical grids were also expected to come up.



Taha Yassin Ramadan

Turkey hopes this year to export \$800 million worth of goods to Iraq. Mr. Ramadan will be also meet President Kenan Evren before leaving Turkey late Monday.

Poll tests Turkish premier's popularity

ANKARA (R) — A mayoral election in the eastern Turkish province of Agri Sunday has provided a limited test of the popularity of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal after a campaign fought at a national level.

A curfew was ordered in the town of Agri Saturday night as political tension built up, fuelled by charges from other parties that to elect extreme rightist Baki Erarslan of the Nationalist Democracy Party (NDP) could lead to a return to the anarchy and violence that preceded Turkey's 1980 military coup.

Most political parties sent their leaders to the province in the last few days and argued on national economic policies.

At an open-air rally here last week Ozal defended high inflation under his seven-month old administration, saying this was the price of economic vitality and increasing exports.

But political analysts cautioned that the votes of many of the 12,500 electors would be influenced by the wishes of family

headmen under the semi-feudal system in the remote district.

In nationwide local elections last March 25 Mr. Ozal's Motherland Party won 54 of 67 mayoral seats but dead-heated in Agri with the NDP and lost on the toss of a coin.

A new poll was ordered after the Motherland Party argued that army conscripts who are banned from voting had done so.

Mr. Ozal has come under attack not only over the effect of his monetarist economic policies but also the business activities of his brother Korkut.

Newspapers have reported that Korkut Ozal recently boosted his trading and investment business with states in the Gulf, a priority area for the government's export drive. Another Ozal brother is head of the State Planning Organisation.

NDP Deputy Chairman Mustafa Izzci was quoted as saying in Agri: "Soon we will hearing of the



Turgut Ozal

establishment of Ozal companies."

Other parties standing are the right-wing True Path Party, the Religious Welfare Party and the Social Democratic Party.

The sixth party which contested the March poll, the left-of-centre Populist Party, withdrew from Sunday's election because of disarray in its local organisation.

Fahd gives amnesty to 30 jailed Americans

DAMMAM, Saudi Arabia (AP) — Most American prisoners held in Saudi Arabian jails were released by a royal amnesty during the recent Islamic holy month of Ramadan, well-informed sources in the kingdom said Saturday.

The Saudi monarch traditionally grants amnesty to large numbers of prisoners of all nationalities every Ramadan, but this year the Americans fared much better than usual, the sources said.

Although kingdom-wide statistics were not immediately available, sources said that 27 of 30 American prisoners have been

released since the start of Ramadan — observed during June this year — in the eastern and western provinces.

Ten of 11 American prisoners were released in the western region, which includes the bustling Red Sea port of Jeddah, where the United States embassy is located.

Seventeen of 19 were released in the eastern region, the heart of the country's oil and has operations and headquarters site of the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco), reliable sources said.

Most of the American prisoners were released as part of King

Fahd's amnesty, while others simply had finished their sentences, the sources said.

The sources added that many more Americans were released this Ramadan than in past holy-month pardons.

"King Fahd was very generous this year, there's no bones about it," one U.S. diplomatic source told the Associated Press.

Sources said most Americans are jailed for alcohol or drug-related violations, and that the sale and use of alcohol were the most common offences.

Alcohol and drugs are strictly banned in Saudi Arabia.

Iranian parliament debates confidence motion, prime minister defends record

TEHRAN (R) — Iran's parliament began debating a motion of confidence in the government Sunday, with Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi defending his record against critics.

Mr. Mousavi asked for a vote of confidence from the new parliament, which began sitting in May after April general elections, although he was not obliged to do so under the constitution.

Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani told the Majlis (parliament) he hoped a vote would be taken after critics of the government had spoken. The debate was being broadcast by Tehran Radio.

A vote will be taken separately on the prime minister and each

individual minister in his cabinet.

Mr. Mousavi, an architect by training and a technocrat, is expected to survive the confidence test, although political analysts said he might lose some members of his cabinet.

The government is nominated independently of the parliament, but the Majlis must approve it.

Mr. Mousavi said Iran had gone through a dark economic period in the early days of its 46-month-old war with Iraq, with oil exports slumping to between 300,000 and 400,000 barrels per day (b/d) at the end of 1981. Diplomats said current exports were around 1.7 million b/d.

He said that for six months ministers met for two hours a day to

solve the problem and Iran began selling its oil under barter deals.

He said foreign exchange reserves fell severely and Iran was unsuccessful in trying to persuade friendly countries to deposit money with Tehran.

Early in the war and again last year, he said, Iran "swept the floors" of its grain silos.

Among the achievements of his 33-month-old government, Mr. Mousavi listed decrees produced "to lure French-made Iraqi Exocet missiles away from Iranian tankers during Iraqi attacks on Gulf shipping."

JORDAN TELEVISION	
MAIN CHANNEL	
18:00	Koran
19:10	Review of the Olympic Games
20:00	Olympic Series
20:30	News in Arabic
21:30	Arabic Series
22:00	Review of the Olympic Games
23:00	News in Arabic
23:10	A special programme about the Olympics
23:30	Live transmission of the Olympics
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:30	Foot-ups and Bleeps and Blunders
21:10	Living Planet
22:00	News in English
22:15	Love Boat
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHZ. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.00 KHZ. SW	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsweek
08:00	Morning Show
08:30	News Summary
09:00	Morning Show
10:00	Pop Session
11:00	News Summary
12:00	Pop Session
12:30	News Summary
13:00	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Classical Show Case
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:30	Instrumentals
17:00	Old Favourites
17:30	Classical Show Case
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Sports Round-up
19:00	Arabian Nights
19:30	Newsweek
20:00	Date with a Star
20:30	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:30	News Summary
22:00	News Summary
22:30	News Summary
23:00	News Summary
23:30	News Summary
24:00	News Summary
BBC WORLD SERVICE	
639, 720, 1415 KHZ	
06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Swinging Saxies	

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITIONS	
* Exhibition of a collection of paintings by local and international artists at Alla Art Gallery.	
PLAY	
* A national musical play to be performed Thursday at the Department of Culture and Arts Centre.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre	tel. 6610267
American Centre	44371
American Centre Library	41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Tunisian Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	665195
Hussein Youth City	667181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	443555
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Ona (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesday.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntaha, 1. Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.	
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.	
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.	
SERVICE CLUBS	
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.	
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel. 7:30 p.m.	
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.	
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel. 2:00 p.m.	
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 415261.	
CHURCHES	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.	
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, 37440.	
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.	
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.	
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.	
Assiatic Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.	
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.	
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.	
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): Meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.	
PRAYER TIMES	
03:20	Fajr
04:54	Sunrise
11:42	Dhuhr
15:23	Asr
18:29	Maghreb
20:02	Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
AMMAN AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. 081 53250. Where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
06:50	Cairo (MS)
09:15	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30	Agaba (RJ)
09:45	Cairo (RJ)
09:45	Muscat, Bahrain (RJ)
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
10:00	Dhahran (RJ)
10:10	Larnaca, Damascus (RJ)
10:20	Beirut (RJ)
12:30	Istanbul, Ankara (TK)
12:30	Moscow, Dubai, Bahrain (GF)
14:40	Kuwait (RJ)
15:10	Jeddah, Medina (SV)
15:10	Balgrade, Istanbul (JU)
17:00	Athens (RJ)
17:30	New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:30	Cairo (RJ)
18:30	Bangkok (RJ)
18:40	Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
20:30	Cairo (MS)
22:30	Baghdad (JA)
06:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:45	Beirut (RJ)
06:45	London, Baghdad (BA)
DEPARTURES	
06:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:50	Beirut (RJ)
06:50	Cairo (MS)
07:15	Agaba (RJ)
08:30	Athens (RJ)
11:30	Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:30	Athens (RJ)
11:30	Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)
12:00	London (RJ)
12:15	Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
12:30	Istanbul, Bucharest (RJ)
12:30	Athens, Istanbul (TK)
13:30	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF)
14:30	Cairo (RJ)
15:40	Kuwait (RJ)
16:25	Istanbul, Balgrade (TU)
16:40	Medina, Jeddah (SV)
19:30	Kuwait, Dubai (RJ)
19:45	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
20:15	Dhahran (RJ)
20:15	Jeddah (RJ)
20:45	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
21:50	Cairo (RJ)
23:30	London, Rio de Janeiro (JA)
MARITIME TRAFFIC	
Regular-line ships docking at Agaba port:	
— Lady Nina	
— KZ Michalos	
— Messaria Arabia	
— Yuri Krinov	
— Sea Sky	
— Blue Nile	
— Foss Eagle	
— Al-Bahr Al-Arabi	
— Baja California	
— Medina	
— Agaba	
Amin Kawan and Sons Company. Tel. 23234 (six lines) at your service.	
MONEY EXCHANGE	
Local sell/buy rates in JLD	
Belgian franc	65.9/66.3
Dutch guilder	118.4/119.1
Egyptian pound	321/325
French franc	43.5/43.8
Iraqi dinar	388.3/393.1
Italian lire (for 100)	21.8/22
Japanese yen (for 100)	158.5/159.5
Kuwaiti dinar	1290.3/1297
Lebanese lira	63.2/63.8
Omani rial	1102/1108.3
Saudi riyal	1



Speakers at a public rally Saturday voice their support for the Iraqi people in the defence of their land against Iranian aggression (Petra photo)

Public meeting voices support for Iraq's peace efforts

AMMAN (J.T.) — A public rally held at the professional association complex here has voiced support for the Iraqi people in the defence of their land against Iranian aggression.

The rally, organised by the Jordanian Jurists Association, was called to discuss the effects of the Iran-Iraq war and Iran's aggression on the Iraqi Nation.

The main speakers were Dr. Husni Shiyab and Dr. Jaber Al Rawi from the University of Jordan, Dr. Saleh Al Khasawneh, under-secretary at the Ministry of

Labour, and Dr. Salem Al Kianani, the deputy governor of Balqa. They reviewed the economic, legal and political impact of the war and the stands of various countries with regard to Iran's aggression towards Iraq. The speakers said that Jordan's support for Iraq stems from its basic principles of supporting just Arab causes. The speakers referred to the huge material and human losses of the war and called on all Arab states to support the Iraqis in their just struggle to defend the Arab homeland and to back Baghdad's peace efforts.

International company wins \$3.8m spa furniture contract

AMMAN (J.T.) — An international company has won a contract from the Jordanian Company for Tourism and Mineral Water (JCTMW) to supply the Zarqa Ma'in spa complex with furniture.

Under the contract agreement signed Saturday evening, the company will supply furniture worth \$3.8 million for the 140-room hotel and other parts of the complex.

The project, due to be completed by April 1985, includes facilities for camping, camping areas, picnic sites, public swimming pools, and two public restaurants.

Two Belgian companies and a local hotel firm are to operate the spa complex under an agreement signed earlier in Amman. The Zarqa Ma'in project, estimated to cost JD 13 million, will cater for regional and local tourists who will benefit from the hot springs' therapeutic and curative properties.

Red Crescent president praises Soviet Red Cross federation

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) President and Chairman of the International Red Cross (IRC) Standing Commission Ahmad Abu Qura has praised the support of the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Federation to the Arab group stands within the International Red Cross (IRC) movement.

In a letter to the federation's president, Dr. Abu Qura expressed his thanks and appreciation to the federation and its officials for the generous hospitality extended to the JNRCS delegation who recently ended a few-day visit

to the Soviet Union. He also pointed out that the visit was a good chance for exchanging views and opinions regarding the future of the IRC movement.

The visit also had benefits regarding the coordination of stands of the federation and those of Arab groups with regard to the international peace conference scheduled to be held in Finland on Sept. 2. The letter added:

Dr. Abu Qura also renewed his invitation to the federation's president to visit Jordan next year to review the JNRCS activities

Maritime team returns from Cairo talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian and Egyptian officials have held talks in Cairo on maritime transport between their two countries.

The Jordanian team to the talks was led by Mr. Mardi Qattamin, director general of the Aqaba Ports Corporation, which discussed with Egyptian officials the prospect of operating sea voyages twice a week between Aqaba and Egyptian ports to ferry passengers.

They also reviewed the subject of training Jordanian staff on maritime operations in Egyptian institutions. The talks were a follow-up to those started here by an Egyptian delegation recently, according to Mr. Qattamin. He said that safety in the Red Sea and the Straits of Tiran were among the topics discussed at the Cairo meetings.

Councils prepare for elections

AMMAN (J.T.) — Elections for 27 municipal and village councils will be held in Jordan before the end of this year, according to Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hamdullah Al Nabulsi.

He said that arrangements are being made now for these elections and an announcement will be made soon. The main towns where these elections will be held include Sweileh, Karak, Tafleh, Ramtha, Fuheis, Na'our, Wadi Musa, Anjara and Deir Alla, the minister said.

Committee plans to reduce Jerash Festival expenditure

AMMAN (Petra) — Chairman of the Higher Executive Committee for the Jerash Festival Dr. Adnan Badran said Sunday that the committee is planning to reduce expenses of this year's festival and organise entry to the festival grounds and other procedures. Speaking at a press conference Dr. Badran said that the committee will try to secure a stable and permanent income from its own resources to cover all expenses. The committee aims to cement Jordan's relations with other Arab and foreign countries through holding this festival on an annual basis and by means of inviting folk troupes from various countries to participate in the festival's activities, Dr. Badran said.



Designers plan of the recreational and shopping complex to be built in Wadi Saqra, Amman, at a cost of JD 12 million (J.T. file photo)

Local venture to build King Abdullah Complex

AMMAN (J.T.) — A joint Jordanian venture has won a contract from the Amman Development Corporation (ADC) to construct the King Abdullah Complex and Gardens in Wadi Saqra.

The International Contracting and Investments Co. and the Da'oud Brothers Company will build the project at a cost of JD 12 million on an 80 dunum area of land, according to ADC Director Sami Al Rashid.

He said that work on the project is expected to start in the coming two months and will be completed in 24 months, and should be completed as a whole by 1987.

The complex, one of Amman's major projects, will have an integrated shopping centre, recreational activities, sports facilities as well as public gardens together with a car park and other services, Mr. Rashid said.

JDA offers support, loans to West Bank dentists

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Dentists Association (JDA) is taking measures to help support the steadfastness of their colleagues in the occupied Arab territories.

At a meeting held here, the JDA board decided to offer West Bank dentists facilities to obtain and repay loans needed for housing projects. They also discussed paying subscription fees to the JDA and premiums due to the Social Security Corporation.

The board, which met under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Haj, discussed problems faced by West Bank dentists in view of the repressive Israeli measures and discussed ways of handling the unemployment of West Bank dentists.

Jordanian women's team discusses 'child's right to play'

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Federation of Jordanian Women (NFJW) is taking part in the ninth international conference of the International Society for Children's Right to Play which opened Sunday in Yugoslavia.

NFJW President and Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab Women's Federation Haifa' Al Bashir will deliver a speech to the conference on the importance for children to live in an atmosphere of security and stability, especially in Arab countries.

Mrs. Bashir will also present a study on playing, toys and their benefits. The week-long conference will discuss topics related to the role of the local community in bringing-up children, the development of children and juveniles as well as the importance and effect of the rural economic and cultural environment on children's playing.

The International Society for Children's Right to Play was established in Denmark in 1961 with the aim of exchanging views and experiences in the field of children's recreation, improving the playing toys of children, developing the imagination of children as well as promoting a sense of responsibility among children.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Ministry issues commemorative stamps

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Communications has decided to issue special postage stamps to mark the 33rd anniversary of King Hussein's accession to the throne. The occasion falls on Saturday Aug. 11. The stamps will be available in 25, 40, 60 and 100 fils denominations.

Court sentences embezzlers

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Jaber Abdul Salam Ibrahim to ten years in prison with hard labour for embezzling public funds. The court also sentenced Fathi Mohammad Baraki to two years in prison and fined him JD 50 on a similar charge. The military Governor has endorsed the sentences.

Jordan to discuss water resources

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the third conference on the use of water scheduled to be held in San Diego in the USA on Aug. 26. On the agenda of the five-day conference are practical research papers on the use of water and the exploration of new resources.

Artistic children to receive medals

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Culture and Youth will hold a ceremony at Al Hussein Youth City Tuesday to honour Jordanian children who won medals in the art events held recently in Kuwait and Iraq. Altogether 11 children who had trained at the Fine Arts Institute and the Music Conservatory in Amman took part in the two events winning gold, silver and bronze medals. Minister of Culture and Youth Abdullah Oweidat will distribute medals and awards to the children.

Madaba office issues 130 work permits

MADABA (Petra) — The director of the labour office in Madaba district said Sunday that the office issued 130 labour permits during the first week it was opened.

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 - Have good command of English language.
 - Have no military obligation.
- APPLICANTS SHOULD SEND WITHIN TWO WEEKS:
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 - 2) Full address and telephone number.
 - 3) Photocopies of all relevant certificates.
 - 4) Two personal photos.

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Personnel Manager
C/o Mr. B. Colson
P.O. Box 4362
Abu Dhabi
U.A.E.

Successful applicants will be interviewed in Amman in early September.

Obeidat calls for frankness, objectivity

Committee to submit plan for civil service revamp

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat has urged members of a Royal committee entrusted with reorganising the Jordanian civil service system to submit their ideas about plans and changes with complete frankness and objectivity so that work can be based on solid ground.



Ahmad Obeidat

Speaking at a meeting with the committee Saturday evening, the prime minister said everything possible should be done to modernise the civil service system and meet the real needs of the country and its citizens.

The committee should be guided by the directives of His Majesty King Hussein, contained in a message at the time of the formation of the committee late last month, the prime minister said at the meeting.

Mr. Obeidat presented his views about the principles on which the committee should base their work and said that its mem-

bers must devote their attention to creating decentralisation in public administration so that real changes can be introduced to local government system thereby ensuring public participation.

Also, government departments must be helped to absorb modern technology and their staff should be given reasonable financial and moral guarantees, he said.

"Care should be given to the structure of the administrative systems of various government departments which should be functioning on sound principles and staffed with capable personnel," the prime minister added.

At the meeting a working paper on the tasks and duties of the committee was reviewed and a committee for drafting recommendations was set up. Dr. Abdullah Zoubi was appointed as the committee's rapporteur.

Oweidat requests private sector to contribute to youth, sports projects

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Culture and Youth Abdullah Oweidat has called on Jordanian businessmen and institutions in the private sector to contribute towards building youth and sports centres in the country to mark the United Nations International Year of Youth in 1985.

The minister sent out letters to these companies and leading businessmen in which he said that the

ministry will offer the land for the buildings as well as the engineering designs.

He said that sports and youth activities are needed in various areas of the country in the light of a survey conducted in Jordan which revealed that a total of 50 towns lack such facilities.

The cost of building one sports or youth centre ranges between JD 50,000 and JD 150,000 the

minister said. He also said that the ministry will publicise the names of the donors in the press and other information media and the donors themselves can advertise for their own institutions through the project. Contributors will be free to choose the buildings location in any town in Jordan, he added. The ministry, he said, can implement the project on behalf of the donors or allow them to it themselves.

IDB assists 11 industrial programmes

AMMAN (Petra) — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) granted 11 loans amounting to JD 27,800 during July, bringing the number of loans granted by the bank during the past seven months to 283 loans, according to an IDB spokesman.

The spokesman said that Amman and the suburbs received 46 per cent of the loans while Irbid, Jerash and Ajloun together received 20 per cent. Madaba, Karak and Tafila as a group received 16 per cent. Zarqa, Russeita and Mafrqa received eight per cent. Salt, Mahes and Fuheis received eight per cent and the Jordan Valley received two per cent of the granted loans.

These loans have been granted to industries including blacksmithy, carpentry, solar heaters, furniture, building materials and confectionary projects, the spokesman added.

Taiwan buys phosphates

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) has signed a contract to sell Taiwan 60,000 tonnes of phosphates before the end of this year and between 100,000 and 120,000 tonnes during 1985.

The signing of the agreements with Taiwan's government companies took place during a tour in the Far East and South East Asia by a JPMC delegation. Some of the delegation members also visited Japan to tour companies there in a bid to market Jordanian phosphates.

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Tanker reported sinking in Red Sea

(Continued from page 1)

The Oceanic Energy passed Suez on July 30.

Official sources in North Yemen, meanwhile, said the 1,579-ton Dutch registered Joint Frost, which Lloyds said had entered a minefield off Hodeidah but had not been hit, had docked at Hodeidah port and unloaded its cargo.

At Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Sunday, Indonesia's Energy and Mining Minister Subroto called for collective action to clear the Red Sea and Suez Gulf of explosives.

He said explosions in the waterway could affect the flow of oil through the Suez Canal.

"It is the responsibility of the littoral countries to clear the way

and ensure safe passage of shipments in the area in cooperation with states whose interests might be affected," Mr. Subroto, visiting the UAE, told Reuters.

Shipping and official sources in the region said traffic through the waterways had not been affected so far, but patrols and anti-mine teams are on alert for possible distress calls.

Egypt's military is closely watching the Red Sea and Suez Canal and working with U.S. military experts to find out what's behind the mysterious explosions.

The 100-mile-long Suez Canal, which links the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, is an important short cut for shipping between South and East Asia and Europe, and revenues from canal oils are

Egypt's third biggest source of foreign exchange.

Who planted the explosive devices is a mystery. But the consensus in Washington, London, Cairo and the Gulf was that it may have been the work of an Iranian-backed extremist group.

Between Thursday and Friday, five or six ships have been damaged by explosions off the coast of North Yemen, believed to have been caused by mines.

Last week, five ships reported similar explosions in the Gulf of Suez.

Unidentified U.S. Pentagon officials have speculated that an Iranian vessel might have dumped overboard small mines, but there is no official proof so far as to who may have caused them.

A caller purporting to speak for a group calling itself the "Jihad Organisation" has reportedly told news agencies in London that his group had planted 190 mines in the Gulf of Suez and Bab Al Mandeb at the entrance to the Red Sea.

Gulf shipping circles, who have been worrying about Iranian and Iraqi air raids on oil tankers, said they are concerned about the Red Sea blasts but will not halt their ships until they know what the blast are and who is behind them.

Lebanon backs Soviet plan

(Continued from page 1)

eight days ago, called for an international conference including the United States, the Soviet Union, Israel and all Arab countries on Israel's borders. The Soviet proposal said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) also should participate.

The proposal said participants in the conference should agree to the return of lands occupied by Israel since 1967, the creation of an independent Palestinian state and the return of East Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

Kuwait and Britain have welcomed the proposal and France said it was studying the initiative. But Israel and the United States have rejected the proposal.

Mubarak due in Yugoslavia

(Continued from page 1)

agreed to stop attacks on civilian targets.

On June 24 Mr. Mubarak said Egypt saw that agreement "as a prelude to acceptance by both parties of an end to the war."

"We find that we have to take new steps in the next few weeks with the same quiet method we have used before," the Egyptian

president said. Adopting a newly conciliatory theme towards Tehran, he said "let us build bridges of dialogue and understanding" and referred to "our brothers in Iran... a natural ally of the Arab and Islamic nations."

Mr. Mubarak's trip to Yugoslavia is scheduled to last four days.

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Why should U.S. rule out Kuwaiti-Soviet deal?

By Tareq Masarweh

KUWAIT HAS recently announced its interest in Soviet arms following Washington's rejection to sell it surface-to-air missiles to defend its territory and oil tankers from Iranian attacks. In fact, Kuwait said that it has already concluded a contract with Moscow to buy such missiles.

If any country should know about the deal, it is Kuwait itself, apart from Moscow of course, and yet denial of the deal came from neither party, but from the United States.

President Reagan's National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane told the American

Chamber of Commerce recently that there was no such arms deal between the Soviets and the Kuwaitis. Perhaps McFarlane wanted to cover up for the failure of American policies in the Middle East and to prevent an embarrassment for the Reagan administration for not selling the missiles, so he came up with the false statement. To justify Washington's refusal to sell Kuwait defensive weapons, McFarlane said that Kuwait will seek arms from West European countries. But this, in turn is also

illogical and untrue. The Soviet Union and the United States are the only two countries where a country like Kuwait can hope to obtain arms speedily and these superpowers normally respond aptly to arms requests, when they want to, because they are able to supply weapons at short notice. By contrast, the Europeans are unable to provide aircraft and missiles or other sophisticated defensive weapons to Kuwait or other countries quickly enough to meet these countries' needs. An order for such weapons in Europe could take

months or probably years to be met. Kuwait, which had earlier bought arms from the Soviet Union, was rebuffed when it approached Washington for defensive weapons to repel Iranian aggression. As Kuwait's arms needs were urgent, it was only natural to seek them from Moscow.

Nonetheless, we admit that had it not been for Arab weaknesses, there would not have been any need for Kuwait to turn to Washington or Moscow for help, and most importantly Iran would not have dared to threaten to expand the war to

include the Arab Gulf States. Of course, Tehran resorts to threats against these states to pressure the Arabs into asking Iraq to lift its blockade on Kharg Island, Iran's main terminal for oil exports. Iran went a step further in its drive to draw a wedge between Iraq and its sister states by inviting the leaders of the Gulf states for a meeting in Tehran to discuss this affair.

There is no need for Gulf states to listen to Iran's threats and they should not respond to its invitation for talks, which

are designed to compromise their support for Iraq. Regardless of the lack of support and help from other Arab countries, these states should follow the example of Kuwait and buy themselves defensive weapons with which to repel any aggression. These states should realise that Iran is not interested in peace, and its obstinacy does not allow it to accept peace initiatives unless it is defeated in battle. There is no need at all for meeting the Iranians who do not accept any mediations aimed at establishing peace.

What with Peres' chance?

SHIMON Peres' nomination Sunday to form an Israeli government cannot exactly be seen as a major breakthrough in the search for Middle East peace. But his selection to lead a new coalition certainly presents the area with a window of opportunity to move things forward on the question of an Arab-Israeli settlement.

It is difficult to say that the Israeli Labour Party will actually be able to patch up a coalition strong enough to try peace with the Arabs. It is even more difficult to figure out whether any new Israeli government could possibly be that much interested in discussing the issue at all, at the present.

From what we could gather from President Chaim Herzog's nomination of Mr. Peres, Israel first should struggle to heal its crippled economy, then end its internal political divisions, third establish a unity government, fourth preserve Israel's "democracy", and then apparently sit tight and do nothing. No mention of peace with the Arabs. No question of territorial concessions. And no word about coexistence with the Palestinians of course.

Looked at differently, Mr. Peres' letter of nomination might have been tuned to play to the voters' ears. Everybody in Israel seemingly wanted a "national coalition" government and Herzog and Peres had better try that option first. Yitzhak Shamir had to be asked whether he would serve under Peres — or else a narrow coalition did not have a chance to survive.

This is all part of the Israeli political game. Now, what hope is there that Labour will win over Yosef Burg's National Religious Party (NRP) (four Knesset seats) and Aharon Abu Hatzira's Tami (one seat) to command a majority coalition of 65 votes or so? Furthermore, what hope is there for such a government to pursue the course of peace with Jordan, Syria and the Palestinians?

Much of course will depend on Mr. Peres' ability to woo the NRP and Tami in the next few days. Much will depend on whether natural Labour allies Shinui and CRM (Citizens Rights Movement) will not be alienated by the partnership with the two religious parties, and on Hadash and the Progressive List for Peace (mixed Arab-Jewish parties) not supporting a hawkish Peres government. Much also will depend on Shamir swallowing up his pride and deciding to serve under Labour only to prevent the next government from making any concessions on the West Bank and the Golan; or for the Likud joining a "national coalition" in order to reform the electoral system, when their intention in fact is solely to prevent the Labour opposition from making reasonable peace with the Arabs.

In sum, the picture in Israel today is not as dull as it would have been had Mr. Herzog found no alternative but to reappoint Shamir to head the government. But it is not that bright either.

We will have to wait and see what happens. If Peres and his colleagues in Labour were truly interested in a fair compromise with the Arabs, their commitment to peace should override their narrow political interests. Now, however, is the best chance for them to show their real intentions.

The "economy", the shape of the "democracy" and the rest of the issues that the Israelis say are dividing their nation are but functions of their conflict with the Palestinians. And they know it.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Why American mine-cleaners?

THE CLEARING operations of the Suez Canal are necessary to ensure that no more mines are planted there and that navigation in the waterway is quite safe. But why American experts to do the job?

The removal of mines could be carried out by international experts or ones from countries like Sweden or Greece who have no ambitions in the Arab region. The clearing operation in the Suez Canal following the 1956 aggression was carried out by an international team since Egypt did not allow any one nation to shoulder the responsibility alone.

The presence of Americans in the Red Sea means the presence of a U.S. base there. It is an Arab sea and it is Arab countries' responsibility to do the job without opening the door for any exploitation of the situation by any nation.

We all remember how the U.S. had exerted efforts to persuade Arab Gulf states to accept a U.S. umbrella to protect them against Iranian attacks but failed to achieve its objective. The mines in the Red Sea should not serve as a Trojan Horse to allow the Americans the opportunity to establish a permanent presence in the region or offer them the means to impose their hegemony there.

Al Dustour: Mounting resistance

A MARCH which took place at Umm Al Fahm town in the occupied Galilee represents a true form of resistance against the enemy which occupies Palestinian land and tried to impose repressive measures on its people. The people of Umm Al Fahm staged the march to protest against statements by Zionist terrorist Meir Kahane who threatened to drive all Arabs from their homeland in Palestine.

The march represents the people's determination to continue their struggle against Israeli occupation and their adherence to the land where they have lived all their lives. The march is reminiscent of the Day of the Land demonstrations sparked by Israeli attacks on the Arab population in 1976 and is seen as a first step in renewed resistance activity against Zionist campaigns.

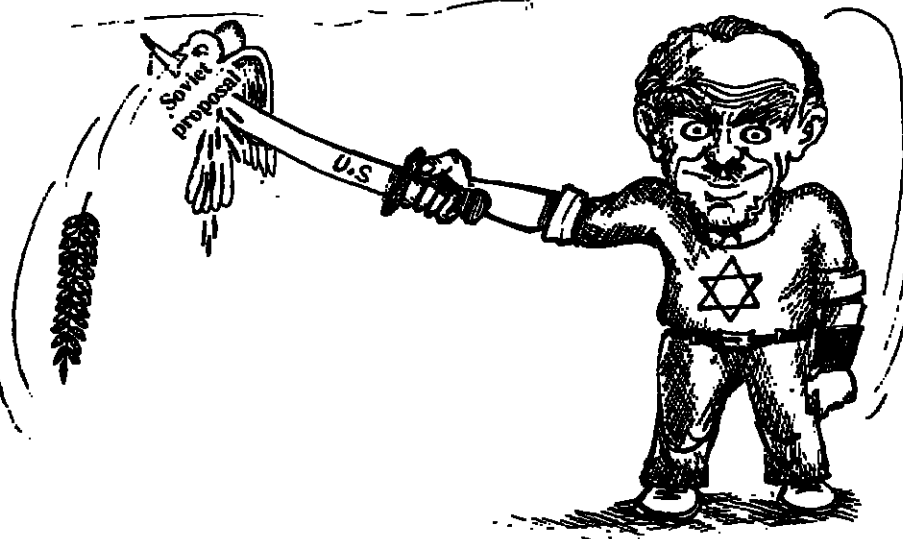
The Umm Al Fahm march renews the hope in the hearts of Arab citizens everywhere and provides a proof that the struggle against Israeli occupation will never falter despite divisions and the side-differences among Arab states.

Sawt Al Shaab: Just another terrorist

MEIR KAHANE is a name of a Zionist terrorist who strives to implement the objectives of the Zionist movement in the Arab region. But Kahane is not a unique case in the Israeli record, and many more like him can be found for instance in the Gush Amunim movement which has been behind many attacks against the Arab population in Palestine. Kahane has said he intends to carry out a plan for driving all Arabs from Palestine. But he is not doing this on his own, nor has he created the idea of expelling Arabs from their homeland.

Kahane is just executing a plan laid down by the Zionist movement in its drive to fulfil its dreams in the region.

Before Kahane, Begin had propagated this ideology in a different form namely by building settlements and colonies in the occupied Arab lands with the purpose of circling Arab population and forcing them to leave. Of course Begin was a terrorist who led the massacre of Arabs at Deir Yassin in 1948, but now the leadership seems to have been transferred to new persons and the face of Kahane just popped up among a society full of hatred against the Arabs and determined to obliterate their existence.



Al Dustour

Zaki

Little hope for early space talks

By Sidney Weiland
Reuter

LONDON — Hopes for a U.S.-Soviet meeting in September on space weapons are fading rapidly following gloomy assessments from both Moscow and Washington.

U.S. and other officials in European capitals say they are more pessimistic than a week ago about the chances of a meeting taking place before November's U.S. presidential election.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and three senior Kremlin diplomats raised doubts about the prospects in a flurry of comments during the past week.

And for the first time since the Soviet Union called for talks in a surprise move nearly five weeks ago, the White House has now questioned Moscow's seriousness.

President Reagan was "frustrated and astonished" after reading the latest Soviet message in a series of exchanges on an agenda and ground rules, a senior U.S. official said Wednesday.

In London, a NATO arms con-

trol expert said: "The Soviets seem to be backing away from their own idea. They seem to be having second and even third thoughts."

Other NATO alliance officials put the chances of an early meeting as 50-50. Earlier, Western governments were reported to be working on the assumption that autumn talks would be held, short of a major hitch, and would lead to wider arms negotiations.

Serious trouble apparently developed when U.S. and Soviet officials began drafting a projected joint statement on objectives for the meeting, set to begin in Vienna on September 18. NATO diplomats said.

The Soviet proposal was viewed by Western diplomats as an attempt to embarrass Mr. Reagan. In trying to get out of a botched-up situation, Soviet positions have hardened, Western diplomats say. Their theory is that Moscow assumed Mr. Reagan would turn down the offer of talks. Instead, he accepted immediately.

The U.S. administration said it was ready to discuss space weapons without preconditions, but wanted the Vienna talks to be broadened eventually to cover nuclear missiles also.

Moscow broke off missile talks late last year and has attacked what it calls a backstairs U.S. attempt to revive the negotiations by linking them with space weapons. Diplomats said there were signs until last week that this scenario might still be played out, with the meeting focusing ostensibly on space while gradually edging towards a broader discussion that would include nuclear missiles.

The manoeuvring took a negative turn when Moscow demanded an advance commitment to a moratorium on testing space weapons.

With a rudimentary Soviet anti-satellite system already deployed and the United States due to test a similar weapon only this autumn "it was something the Americans couldn't accept," a NATO official said.

Former U.S. presidential candidate George McGovern said that in a private meeting last week Mr. Gromyko "seemed convinced

there would be no talks". On the same day, a Soviet deputy foreign minister said Washington had made negotiations impossible.

On Monday, TASS News Agency said Washington was "deliberately blocking" the talks.

On Tuesday, a Soviet official at the United Nations said the moratorium was a "litmus test" of American intentions.

Last weekend, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger raised doubts by asking if there was any point in meeting unless nuclear as well as space weapons could be discussed.

A White House official said Wednesday it was hard to avoid the conclusion that Moscow was no longer serious.

Lord Carrington, NATO secretary-general, said on Monday that talks were unlikely before the U.S. election.

NATO analysts linked the puzzle over why Moscow first offered talks and now seemed to be backing off with the Kremlin's open hostility towards improved relations between East and West Germany.

Britain, China to finalise Hong Kong pact

By John Rogers
Reuter

HONG KONG. — Britain and China are close to finalising a detailed blueprint for the transfer of power over Hong Kong from London to Peking in 1997.

After long and delicate negotiations, the two sides are expected in September to initial a joint declaration which British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe calls an historic, binding agreement on Hong Kong's future.

It will aim to give the capitalist colony considerable autonomy for 50 years after it reverts to Chinese sovereignty in 1997, the date Britain's lease on the territory runs out.

Britain and China both have a vested interest in maintaining business and political confidence in Hong Kong and in preventing unrest during the transition period up to the handover.

Britain has to run the colony — the world's third trading centre after New York and London — and a major financial hub — for the next 13 years and China wants to take over a stable, going concern.

The gamble of the "1997 factor" is the question of the stability provided by Britain's colonial umbrella, which has helped Hong Kong prosper, and the uncertainty of what will happen when it becomes absorbed into the People's Republic of China.

Sir Geoffrey reported Wednesday, after four days of talks in Peking, that the main problems had been resolved although substantial points remained to be settled in negotiations due to resume this week.

He said the two governments

were on course for an agreement in principle in September, with signature scheduled by the end of the year.

In the negotiations, Britain is trading sovereignty over Hong Kong for detailed guarantees aimed at preserving the colony's system of government and capitalist economy under overall Chinese tutelage.

Hong Kong will become a special administrative region of the People's Republic, with its administration largely unchanged for 50 years from 1997.

Peking will be in charge of defence and external affairs. While some points remain to be settled, Sir Geoffrey said: "It is visualised that after 1997 the Hong Kong people will still continue to govern Hong Kong."

The mutual act of faith entails, on China's part, counting on Britain to co-operate in a smooth handover.

On Britain's part, it involves accepting that Peking will live up to the guarantees the document will contain.

Asked what assurances he had that successors of the present Peking government would not rip it up, Sir Geoffrey said China's respect for international agreements was known and such assurances were "the highest form of commitment possible between sovereign states."

China's watchword in negotiating the blueprint is "one country, two systems". Diplomats say the Hong Kong accord is seen by Peking as a potential model for eventual absorption of the Nationalist Chinese island of Taiwan.

The Hong Kong handover will be eased by a Sino-British joint liaison group meeting alternately



Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang while receiving British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey in Peking last week.

in London, Peking and Hong Kong, with the Crown colony the main base from 1984.

After an accord is finalised in September, Hong Kong opinion will be canvassed, although Britain has ruled out a referendum.

If opinion is in favour, no problem is expected from the British Parliament. If Hong Kong people voice strong objections, the best they can hope for is to persuade large numbers of British M.P.'s to vote against the agreement — preventing signature, with unpredictable consequences.

Sir Geoffrey made clear that no amendment of the package deal would be possible after it had been finalised.

But his unveiling of the main points agreed so far won an initial favourable response here. Share prices surged, and a spokesman

for Hong Kong's civic leaders said they were encouraged by the significant progress he reported.

"It is certainly not a sell-out," the Standard newspaper said. "Hong Kong is not being sold down the river."

The South China Morning Post said the joint liaison group would be watched with some anxiety.

"It is almost like inviting the undertaker in before the patient has succumbed," it said — noting that "the whole object of the agreement is that the patient will not die."

To allay local fears that the consultative group will give Peking a toe-hold in Hong Kong before 1997, Sir Geoffrey stressed he had firm Chinese assurances that it would have no power or supervisory role and would play no part in running the colony.

Argentine military becoming irritated

By Andres Wolberg-Stok
Reuter

BUENOS AIRES — After only eight months of democracy, Argentina's armed forces are becoming increasingly irritated with the civilian government, military sources say.

Resentful of severe budget cuts and of a drive to punish those responsible for human rights violations during eight years of military rule, many officers think the government of President Raul Alfonsín cannot cope with its economic, social and foreign relations problems.

"Our armoured vehicles, our tanks are getting rusty for want of petrol, most of this year's conscripts were released after training that would be insufficient for a boy-scout, and there is no ammunition for shooting practice," said one officer who asked to remain anonymous.

"On top of it all, we are being portrayed collectively as beasts for having done our duty in what most saw as an internal war ... many officers feel there is a drive to destroy the military."

Mr. Alfonsín, who took office in December, has vowed to keep a tight grip on the military and to punish those responsible for a ruthless anti-guerrilla drive in which thousands of people went missing.

"There is considerable distress and concern within the armed forces over both aspects — the budget cuts and the human rights trials," one Western diplomat said.

"After a severe purge of 'top' ranks in December, more than 250 military men are facing the courts on charges ranging from kidnapping and murder to corruption and mismanagement of the 1982 war with Britain over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands."

Former military President Jorge Rafael Videla, who led the 1976 coup and remained in office until 1981, was arrested on Wednesday after testifying on the anti-guerrilla campaign. Former Air Force chief Orlando Agosti was arrested Thursday.

Each judicial step in connection with human rights violations is reported prominently in the local press. Military sources say up to 5,000 army and navy men have requested to go into retirement at the end of the year because of low salaries.

Officers from different services say that common crime is on the rise, that Argentina's \$44-billion foreign debt problem remains unsolved, and that Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has achieved little.

The officers, who cannot speak on the record under military regulations, rule out a coup. But they say sacked intelligence agents and

former death-squad members, idle and disgruntled, are making trouble on their own initiative.

This "unemployed workforce," as Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli has called it, is responsible for telephone threats and nearly 30 bombs sent to senior government officials, they say.

Well-trained in firearms and criminal techniques, the men are also partly to blame for the crime wave reported in local media, they add.

At the state intelligence secretariat, former employees are hindering operations to a point where the civilian head of the agency is about to resign, the officers say.

Mr. Alfonsín has set up a tiny separate service of trustworthy military intelligence specialists.

The military, traditionally a strong political force, also resents what it sees as possible betrayal of Argentine sovereignty in a Vatican-mediated settlement of the century-old Beagle Channel dispute with Chile due later this year.

General Ricardo Etcheverry Bonetto, who headed the Argentine delegation in the Papal mediation begun after Argentina and Chile came to the brink of war in 1978, resigned recently in disagreement with the so far undisclosed settlement proposal.

The sources said many officers held Mr. Caputo responsible for the failure last month in Berne of the first round of direct talks with Britain since British troops recaptured the Falklands (Malvinas) 10 weeks after they were invaded by Argentina.

They said the military felt Mr. Caputo had misinterpreted discreet British signals on the thorny question of sovereignty, leading his envoys head-on to political defeat.

U.S. officials and banking sources said Thursday that Argentina could be close to agreement with the International Monetary Fund on an economic programme which could open the way for more talks on the country's debt burden.

But a recent speech by Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun billed as the announcement of a medium-term recovery plan won no favour with the military, who felt it lacked concrete proposals.

Despite widespread military discontent, however, the sources say the armed forces are not exerting any pressure on the government and were puzzled by a surprise presidential promise that they would have a political voice.

Addressing navy officers last week, Mr. Alfonsín said the advice of the armed forces would be sought "even in the most sensitive sectors of government".

LETTERS

Better sporting spirit

To the Editor:

"PENALTY! PENALTY! PENALTY!" cried the "commentator" at one point during the Qatar-Norway Olympic soccer match on Thursday (broadcast on Jordan Television, Friday afternoon) when a Qatari forward player fell down in the penalty area of the Norwegians. We in Jordan would be the first ones to scream, shout and drown the telecast sound, had it been a genuine penalty, which the Qataris could have converted into a goal, but a replay of the action scene proved that it was not a deliberate foul on the part of the Norwegians. However, the "commentator" went ahead to explain that the referee of the match was from Malawi, indirectly implying that the African could have followed a biased course in running the match.

I wonder how far unbiased was the "commentator", who was an Arab whose aspirations that Qatar win the match was of course being shared by all Arabs, and who went to the extent of openly supporting the Qataris and was in fact throwing encouraging words at the Gulf state's players.

I do not want to project an image which could be construed as anti-Arab in the Olympics, but then again, what about the non-Arabs who might have been watching the match? The spirit of the Olympics is universal and no matter whether it is Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Egypt or even Jordan that is playing a match against any other, the accepted norm is that the commentator, be it an Arab or non-Arab, should follow a factual commentary on the actual match rather than echoing his views and judgement of referees.

That is how the spirit of sportsmanship is built around the world and that is how pan-Arab national spirit could have been displayed.

Mustafa A. Khalil
Amman

Will tomorrow's housing come alive?

By Roy Mason
and Lane Jennings

IN THE future, your home may be smarter than you are. If present trends continue, the house of the future will be a house with a brain: a central computer that talks and responds to human speech, controls utilities and home appliances, communicates directly with other house computers and with information sources all over the world, and can even monitor the environment and act to protect the house and its inhabitants.

Surprising as it may seem, the home of the future may be more like the home of the past than it is like the home of the present. But whereas, in the past, life at home was often confusing and oppressive, the home-centered life of the future may be exhilarating and mind-expanding, thanks to worldwide networks of electronic communications. The home computer and other electronic equipment now available or in the process of development will bring into the home environment many of the facilities and services we now often travel many miles to obtain at schools, libraries, offices, theatres, etc. But more than this, it will provide a new focus for human life — a 21st-century version of the hearth that was for so long an essential feature of "home" in every age and civilisation. Let's consider some of the ways that homes are likely to be changing in the years ahead.

Some of the greatest changes in the house of the future, changes that will make "home" once more a place to live, not just a place to stay, will result from the communications revolution that makes it increasingly easy to perform many kinds of work from remote locations — including home — rather than requiring people to work at a central office or plant.

"Personal" or "home" computer users, through ordinary telephone lines, cable television and even satellite broadcast links, can communicate directly with one another or tap into the vast data banks and rapid information processing capabilities of large central computers. In the United States alone, there are now more than 200 telecomputing networks in service, and many of these operate worldwide.

Small computers connected to existing telephone and television systems will enable people to exchange, written information, pictures, money (in the form of credit and debit statements — the electronic equivalent of today's paper checks and cash), as well as spoken messages and recorded sounds, over any distance. This development will allow many of today's office jobs to be performed at home.

The work-at-home era will not come overnight. Few of the houses or apartments built in recent years can easily accommodate the space and privacy needs of a computerised office or workplace. Even after demands for work space in homes become widespread, it will take years for architects and builders to respond with new construction.

In the meantime, we can expect to see neighbourhood computing centres emerge as a kind of "electronic halfway house" between home and office. One centre could serve employees from many different firms by renting them computer terminals.

Futurist Alvin Toffler foresees a

new age of "electronic cottage industries," in which people will produce goods and services primarily for their own use outside the cash economy, or, when they work for pay, communicate rather than commute whenever possible. Clerical workers, writers and consulting specialists (such as doctors, lawyers, engineers and teachers) could prepare documents, compose stories, and conduct meetings, interviews, examinations and lectures over the network.

But the true home computer will do much more than help people conduct business. It can become the eyes, ears, voice and brain of the house itself — to the point where it might be more accurate to call it a "computer home."

From an essentially passive covering — a "second skin" designed to keep out the elements and keep in warmth — the modern house has evolved into a complex structure with built-in mechanical systems for a variety of purposes. Gas lines, water pipes and drains, electrical wiring, telephone connections, locks on doors, and even drapes, awnings, window blinds and fans act to make the house more comfortable and useful to its inhabitants. Some of these systems require direct human intervention to operate — windows must be opened and closed, keys fitted into locks and turned, light switches moved to the on or off position, etc. Other systems operate with more independence: the telephone lines are "open" 24 hours a day, electric current flows through the house wiring system at a constant rate, thermostats turn furnaces and air conditioners off and on automatically, etc.

The microprocessor will precipitate the next step in the evolution of the house by making it possible for more and more household devices and systems to monitor and exert automatic control over their own operations. Stoves can automatically turn off the heat under pans that begin to scorch; electronic timers can turn lights on or off following a predetermined schedule; new security devices use motion or heat sensors to detect potential burglars before they break in and respond by sounding an alarm or notifying authorities. This automating process might be likened to the development of sensory perception and instinctive response among primitive animals. The mechanical systems in today's homes are becoming able to respond to changing conditions in a programmed way — by instinct, you might say — without the need for direct human intervention.

But each system still works in isolation. The next phase of house evolution will be the joining together of separate systems through the central processor or home computer, a step that might be compared to the development of the spinal cord and brain in higher animals. This house brain will be crude at first, a "slave mentality" that will depend entirely on humans to choose its goals. But it will be capable of co-ordinating the operation of many different systems to achieve a particular objective once it is chosen. For example, a house brain could co-ordinate heating, air conditioning, humidity control and energy flow to maintain a comfortable environment while using the least possible amount of fuel.

Several prototypical homes with computer brains have already been built. One striking example is the "House of the Future" at

Ahwatukee, Arizona. "Ahwatukee" is a Crow Indian word meaning "house of dreams"; and the House of the Future constructed by Motorola Semiconductor Group as a showcase for their electronic sensors and control devices promises to make many dreams come true — and perhaps a few nightmares as well.

The central computer in the Ahwatukee Future House can control household appliances and lights in response to voice commands or on a pre-set schedule. It monitors temperature and humidity in each room to maintain constant indoor climate conditions with a minimum expenditure of energy by automatically opening or closing drapes and windows to take maximum advantage of sunlight and breezes. It also operates electronic heat and motion detectors that keep track of individuals in the house as they move from room to room, and will turn off lights whenever a room is empty and turn them on again just as someone is about to enter. In place of ordinary latches, each occupant punches a personal identification code on a keyboard by the door to gain admittance. Temporary numbers may be assigned to visitors and guests. Thus, the house always knows who is at home, as well as where they are.

The addition of telecomputing capabilities to radio, TV, phonograph and other home entertainment devices will transform today's family room into a "media room." Of course, not all the telecommunications and electronic entertainment devices will be placed in the same room. But the home computer will tie all the separate systems together and provide the central focus or "electronic hearth" around which the family will gather for work, play and fellowship.

The ultimate house may be a structure whose computer brain, equipped with sensors and linked through telecommunication networks to computer data banks and the "brains" of other houses, has developed an awareness of its own existence and an intimate knowledge of its inhabitants.

Advances in computer technology are making it possible for computers to synthesise human speech sounds and reply with words and actions to spoken commands. This development will greatly add to our ability to "believe" in the computer as a conscious entity. Once your house can talk to you, you may never feel alone again. Like it or not, it may become impossible to convince yourself that no one's home.

The house may even "follow you around." For example, sensors in the floor could distinguish the footsteps of different household members and accumulated data might enable the house brain to recognise the difference between stamping in anger, skipping for joy or practicing a new dance step. Lack of motion in the room holding only one occupant might suggest that the person was either studying (desk lamp on), reading for pleasure (floor lamp beside easy chair on), or asleep (lights off entirely). The house computer could respond in different ways to help the room's occupant concentrate better (by masking out street sounds with white noise), relax more (by generating soft wind or raindrop sounds), or sleep comfortably (by reducing room temperature gradually as sleep deepened and raising it to be com-



Futuristic House "Xanadu," designed by Roy Mason, consists of interlocking domes made of plastic foam.

fortably warm at wake-up time).

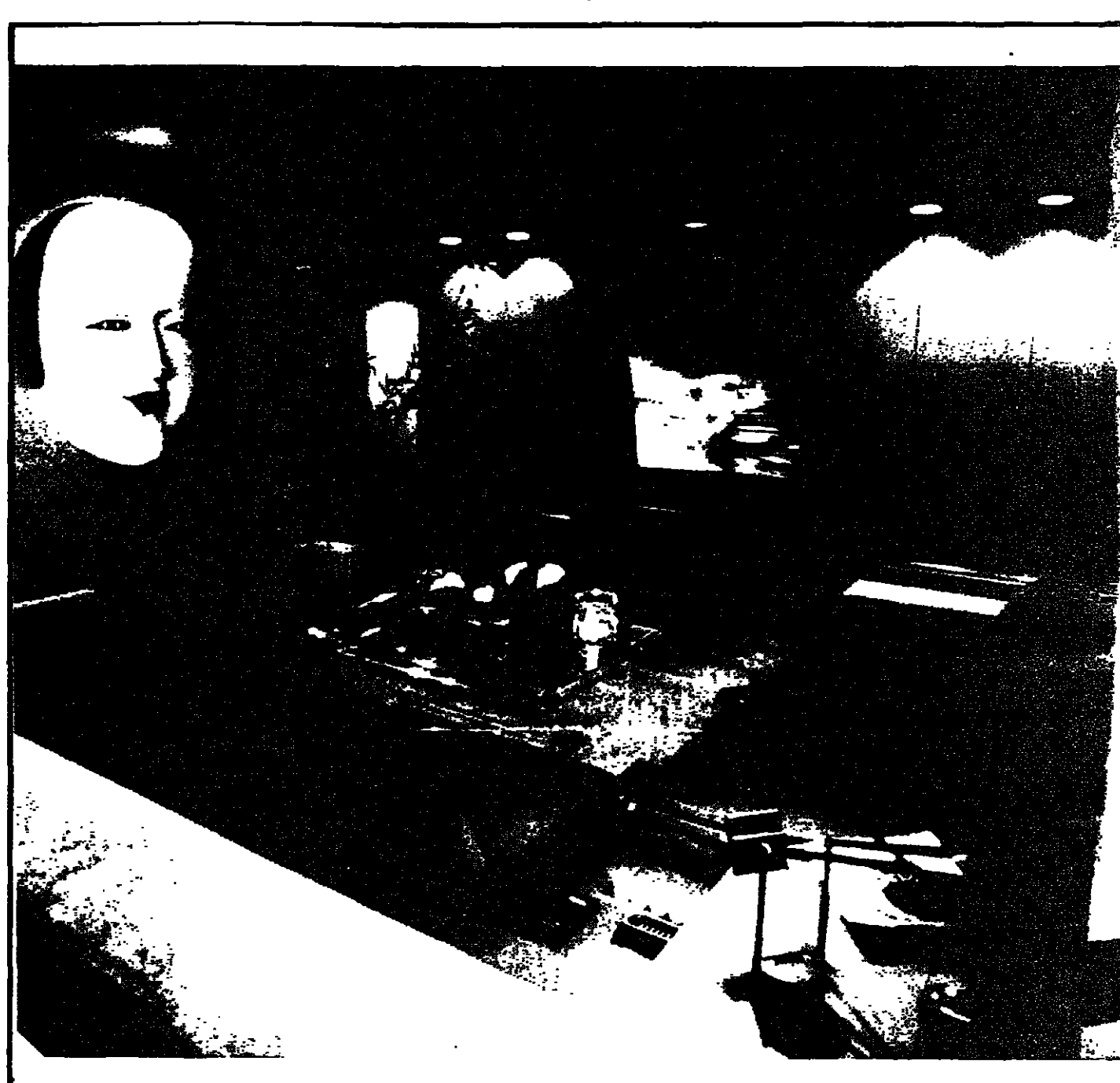
As an added refinement, you might wear a miniature radio transmitter on a wristband or necklace that would send information about your heart rate, breathing and other vital signs to your house computer. Properly programmed to interpret this information, the computer could adjust temperature, ventilation, humidity, etc., to protect your health or even to match your changing moods. You could instruct the house to intensify your moods or counteract them on different occasions. If you are watching a scary movie (and loving every moment) your house could respond to your rapid heartbeat by flapping its shutters, flickering lights, or producing ghostly noises. Another time, if you were really afraid for some reason, the house could be instructed to respond in a way calculated to make you feel relaxed.

But the Cybernetic House or Computer Home could become a prison or a goldfish bowl if sensors, electronic locks and automatic adjustments to environmental systems were controlled from outside, or in any way contrary to the wishes of the occupants.

Along with the physical evolution of the house from a collection of independent mechanical systems requiring human guidance and manual control at every stage to a self-directed, computer-controlled assemblage of mutually reinforcing and interdependent systems, there needs to be an evolution in human attitudes toward the house and the other physical environments we design and build. Instead of focusing most attention inward on personal or family concerns, and regarding the natural environment and the mass of humanity "outside" as hostile forces to be shut out or overcome, human beings need to develop wider loyalties — to communicate and co-operate with others on a global scale. To meet the challenge of global problems in the future will demand nothing less than a collective global intelligence. Computer homes — and other self-aware environments — will become active and essential elements in this "world brain."

It is a long way from the house of the present, or even the home

computer of the present, to the world brain of the future. No one can say for certain how long it will take humankind and "housekind" to achieve perfect mutual understanding and co-operation. But the potential is there, and if we



Large-screen video and computer terminals occupy every room in Xanadu, a futuristic house designed by Roy Mason. The computer and video screens have many uses, from managing the family budget

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Amusing TV subtitling

READING ARABIC subtitles of films broadcast on Jordan Television is a real pleasure, believe me. You can be sure you will be amused.

First of all ... the dates. Fantasy is prominent. For instance Napoleon would be born in 1769 and could die in ... 1921 (?) but it is not only for a 100 years difference that we are going to upset ourselves, we can easily understand it is in fact 1821. And why should we make a fuss whether World War I started in 1814 or in 1914. In JTV series or plays, depicting social dramas of the 18th century, don't be surprised to hear the hero talking about "electricity" when what he meant was to light a candle. As for long films, subtitle translation errors are common fact as well. First of all, one should rarely expect that the title of the film would be translated. More often than not it is announced as "the foreign late night show" ... it's enough, isn't it? Then action starts and I often ask myself how viewers who do not know English can comprehend the story of the film. Translation is not only at random, but also suffers amnesia. Complete sentences which are often vital to determine the conclusion of the film are ignored.

Sometimes it's the contrary, subtitles flash for a split second on the television screen.

Let me explain what is happening. A sentence in Arabic is on the screen for two long minutes, although the actors proceed with their dialogue. Suddenly, the phrase changes and is followed with a multitude of other phrases, which disappear as soon as they appear, without giving the chance for the poor viewers to read what is written.

Also in a suspense film, the hero is caught sneaking cautiously into a flat ... silence ... only the dramatic music stressing the suspense. Suddenly on the screen written in Arabic appears: "... I knew I would find you here ... but you could say goodbye to the world." Although nobody has spoken yet ... and we understand naturally that the hero is going to be caught which reveals the plot before-hand and spoils the thrill of suspense.

In short, take another example that I have come across: A young lady is saying "goodnight" to her date at the porch: "how about a night cab?" The translation in Arabic flashed "how about a night taxi cab."

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Lewis speeds to 1st gold

LOS ANGELES (R) — Carl Lewis swept in triumph to the first of his projected four Olympic gold medals Saturday night when he scorched unchallenged across the line in the men's 100 metres final.

Lewis made seven of the world's top sprinters look like struggling schoolboys as he accelerated away from the field to win the United States' first athletics medal of the Los Angeles Games.

His time of 9.99 seconds was the second-fastest in Olympic history behind compatriot Jim Hines' mark of 9.95 set in the high altitude of Mexico City in 1968. It was also only the sixth time anyone had beaten 10 seconds for the 100 metres.

Seventy-five thousand spectators in the Los Angeles Coliseum stood and cheered as Lewis ran round the track after the race carrying an American flag and waving to the crowd.

They applauded again when Lewis received his medal and erupted into a further ovation after the "star spangled banner" had been played.

The setting was perfect for the 23-year-old American's bid to emulate his legendary predecessor Jesse Owens' 1936 feat of three sprint medals and the long jump

title.

As the sun set behind the athletes after another sizzling day, the field exploded into action with American Sam Graddy first out of the blocks.

Lewis did not start fast but recovered so swiftly that the result of the race was academic by the 60 metres mark.

Graddy was second in 10.19 and Canada's Ben Johnson, who delayed the start of the race by breaking before the starter's gun, third in 10.22.

After the race Lewis refused to make the customary appearance of medal winners before the news media but quotes issued by the organisers said he considered it his toughest event.

"That's why I get so emotional when I win the 100 because it's the most difficult of the four in which I'm competing," Lewis said. "I feel great right now — one down and three to go."

Lewis' victory had been widely anticipated since his triple triumph in Helsinki last year where

he decided not to run the 200.

What had not been predicted was that the U.S. athletics gold medalists would also include triple jumper Al Joyner, who upstaged teammates Willie Banks and Mike Conley.

Joyner, a 24-year-old student, finished second in the U.S. trials but was not expected to outperform world silver medalist Banks or the well-prepared Conley.

However, he produced a leap of 17.26 metres with his second jump which was not seriously threatened until Conley appeared to soar well past the world best of 17.89 with a phenomenal last effort only to find that he had marginally foot faulted.

Banks, the man who has done much to popularise the event on the European circuit, appeared out of sorts and tailed to a disappointing sixth place.

Although Joyner was not expected to win, his sister Jackie had been one of the favourites for the seven-discipline heptathlon in the absence of the top Soviet bloc competitors.

Jackie, two years younger than her brother, headed the field before the concluding 800 metres race of the new Olympic event.

The American, obviously hampered by a thick white bandage on her left thigh, struggled into third place and watched helplessly as second-placed Australian Glynis Nunn grabbed the gold medal by a five-point margin.

Those five points represented the pair's failure to become the first brother-and-sister combination to win Olympic gold. Almost inevitably it seems this honour could now go to the Lewis family where Carl's sister Carol is one of the favourites for the long jump title.



Australia defeats India

LOS ANGELES (R) — Australia confirmed their superiority over Olympic hockey champions India Saturday with a 4-2 victory to become hot favourites for the gold medal.

A three-goal surge in 14 minutes carried the Australians to their fourth successive win in the tournament and the first place in the semi-finals from Group A.

It was their third win in a row over the Indians, who will have to beat West Germany on Monday to be sure of a semifinal berth.

West Germany outclassed Malaysia 5-0 with a polished display that raised their hopes of squeezing India out of the last four.

The Australians, runners-up to shock winners New Zealand in the 1976 Olympics, went two points clear at the top of Group A. They should extend their undefeated run in their last match against the United States.

Australian centre forward Terry Walsh, leading scorer in the Olympics, took his tally to eight with two more goals.

The other Australian goals came from Craig Davies and Colin Batch.

Egypt's Zamalek to play in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Egyptian football team Al Zamalek will play matches against the Jordanian team Al Jazira on Thursday. Also on Saturday the Jordan's Al Faisali football team will play against Al Zamalek at Al Hussein Youth City stadium to mark the 33rd anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's Accession to the Throne. The organisers have requested both Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein to patronise the matches.

Ramtha, Wihdat to meet Aug. 13

AMMAN (J.T.) — Al Ramtha and Al Wihdat football teams will play a match in Amman on Aug. 13 under the patronage of Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat. A special five member committee has been set up to give coverage of the match for the press and information media. The Jordanian Sports Information Association which is organising the match will present a silver cup for the winning team and medals for the players.

Jordan to attend UNESCO meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the fourth session of the governmental physical and sport education committee scheduled to be held on Oct. 8, at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) general headquarters in Paris. The Ministry of Culture and Youth has nominated the Jordan Youth Organisation Director General Mohammad Jamil Abu Al Tayyeb to represent Jordan in this session. The ministry had received an invitation in this respect from the UNESCO.



Handicapped sportsmen return with silver, bronze medals

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian athletes who took part in an international sports tournament for the handicapped held at Stoke Mandeville, England returned home Saturday evening. Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid the Chief Chamberlain was at the airport to meet the athletes who won silver and bronze medals in the events. Prince Ra'd congratulated the team and expressed hope that its members will make more successes in the future. The handicapped athletes will have training at a special training centre now under construction, he said.

The Jordanian team took part in various events along with 1100 athletes from around the world in this year's World Wheelchair Games. One of Jordanian team members 'Aida Shishani won two bronze medals, in the 100 and 200 metre races, and Maha Barghouti won a silver medal in the shot put event. The team was accompanied by coaches, doctors and two escorts. The next World Wheelchair Games will be held in Seoul, South Korea in 1988.

Chinese scoops gymnastics golds

LOS ANGELES (R) — Li Ning, the Chinese gymnast with the mischievous face and flashing smile, finally stood aloft on the Olympic

medal rostrum Saturday night when he scooped three golds and a silver in the men's individual apparatus finals.

Li stole the limelight by winning golds in the floor exercises, pommel horse and rings and a silver in the vault. He had previously been denied by the Americans in the team final and by Japan's Koji Gushiken in the men's overall event.

But it was only in the floor exercises, where he scored the first of his two perfect 10s, that Li was crowned outright Olympic champion.

He shared his rings title with remarkable 27-year-old veteran Gushiken, the joint world champion, and was denied the outright pommel horse gold by American Peter Vidmar — who produced a magical performance and maximum 10 mark to join Li as

joint Olympic gold medalist.

Lou Yun completed China's haul of four golds with victory on the vault, where his maximum scores of 10 were awarded. Behind him four gymnasts — Li Gushiken, American Michel Gauthier and Japan's Shunji Morimoto — all took silver medals in a remarkable finish.

Morimoto then secured gold for himself on the high bar, becoming the first gymnast in Olympic history to win gold with a perfect 20.00 total.

The preliminary scores took into the final were by Li Ning following his performance in the compulsory and optional exercises earlier this week. He triumphed Friday night with a smash-breath-taking routine of leaps and swallow dives to clinch another maximum.

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Tender documents will be available for inspection only at the JEPCO offices at the address below from Tuesday, 7th August, 1984.

Tender documents will be purchased from Kennedy and Donkin, Godalming at the address given below, from 7th August, 1984.

Application for documents must include a non-refundable fee of £40 sterling for each set of tender documents with which to tender for each contract. Documents will only be available on receipt of this fee in full.

The Jordanian Electric Power Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 616 (Near 1st Circle), Jabal Amman, The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Telex No. 21507 JEPKO JO

Kennedy and Donkin Consulting Engineers, Westbrook Mills Godalming, Surrey, England, GU7 2AZ
Telex No. 859373 KDHO G

Tenders are to be submitted in English and must be completed in duplicate using the documents provided. The 'Master' and 'Copy' Tenders are to be returned to JEPCO in Amman.

All Tenders are to be submitted by 1200 hours local time on Tuesday, 9th October, 1984. The 'Master' Tender will be opened thereafter in the offices of JEPCO on the closing date set for the receipt of tenders.

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(Colour)
"Indian Film"

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

مكتبة امين

Net tightens around Greek businessmen

By Andriana Ierodiasconou

ATHENS: Uninitiated visitors to the Greek commerce ministry often stumble into dank, nether regions of unplastered walls and scattered timber where repairs are under way. They would scarcely guess that just below, in the bowels of the rambling building, a gleaming new computer centre waits to store the information which will, it is hoped, revolutionise the ministry's operations.

Mr. Vassilis Kedikoglou, the commerce minister, sees the ministry itself as an apt metaphor for what is going on in Greek business today.

According to Mr. Kedikoglou, trade practices in Greece are as chaotic and antiquated as the building he sits in. They need revamping if the country is to be brought into the developed economic world.

There has certainly been a lot of kicking and screaming, since Mr. Kedikoglou — the third man in the two and a-half year old Socialist administration to hold the ministry post — launched his reform plan early this year.

Greece's leading traders and industrialists have fought him every inch of the way, with well-publicised protest gatherings in the centre of Athens and much to-ing and fro-ing to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu's office for arbitration.

They have decided to form an integrated businessmen's union — "a sort of Greek Patronat," as one of its founders described it — to represent the private sector nationwide.

The businessmen say they readily agree with the need to align trade practices with those of developed Western countries. But they argue, the proper way to do this is by dismantling the price controls and market policing which have been traditional features of the Greek economy and allowing market forces free play.

This is not what Mr. Kedikoglou has in mind.

The minister's idea of modernisation is to preserve and even tighten traditional state controls on profit margins, while, at the same time, making the system more rigorous, so that what the Greeks like to call "windows" — more or less ingenious ways of beating the system — are permanently closed.

This is the essence of Mr. Kedikoglou's quarrel with Greek businessmen. It is also where the computer comes in.

By transferring price control procedures to a machine and minimising the human factor, the minister hopes to eliminate what is known in Greece as "the little envelope" — that is, bribery as a classic means of getting around rules and regulations.

Over the past four months the ministry has unleashed a barrage of new rules and regulations on the market. Businessmen say that the most reasonable of measures, enforced at such dizzying speed and in such numbers, would become inapplicable.

"My members look at me and ask 'What's happening?' as though an earthquake had struck. They don't know what's going on, what they have to do. There's just too much paper," a representative of the Athens Traders' Association said.

Burdensome new complications in the paperwork for importing have reportedly also aroused concern in Brussels that they may discriminate against imported EC products in favour of locally produced ones.

Foodstuffs

Mr. "Alpha" is the owner of a large supermarket who says he carries "thousands" of goods on his shelves. Under a ministry decree issued in May, to get an initial price or price increase approved, he must complete a multi-page, 12 inches by 16 inches form — he measures it dramatically in his office — for each product individually. This form is then fed into

the ministry computer, which will come up with an appropriate ceiling price.

There decree, which applies to all food and drinks companies with an annual turnover greater than Dr50 million (\$440,000 and to all other concerns with a turnover above Dr100 million, is one of the main bones of contention between businessmen and the ministry.

Mr. Kedikoglou insists that the paperwork is simple and requires no extra staff or special skills. Mr. Alpha disagrees. "I suggest that completing this document would be an excellent way for some young man to earn his master's degree or even PhD," he said tartly. "As for me, I would have to employ 20 more people and add Dr1.5 million to my annual payroll to do it."

Whisky imports

Mr. "Beta" is a whisky importer. Earlier this year, the ministry changed the existing regulations on the imports of alcoholic beverages in such a way as to slash to 4.8 per cent the permitted 15 per cent profit margin on the sales price.

He and distributors like him say they are in "a desperate position" and predict a sharp decline in whisky promotion in Greece once stocks are depleted.

The ministry move, raised fears that Britain's £12 million (\$16 million) annual whisky trade with Greece would be affected. Discreet British protests have so far been to no avail.

Mr. Kedikoglou, for his part, insists that import/distributor profits were exorbitant and that all he has done is to trim them to size.

"If any one importer stops handling Scotch whisky, I have personally told the British that I will undertake to find someone else to take over," the minister said.

Clothing

Mr. "Gamma" has a clothing

store, where sales are affected by vagaries such as weather or shifts in colour preference. Summer blouses bought this year could easily end up on next year's shelves.

Under new ministry regulations requiring strict identification of the product, he will be obliged to sell at the previous year's prices, even if he could mark up the blouses.

The ministry argues that this will prevent profiteering through stockpiling, which disrupts the market through artificial shortages. But businessmen say it merely depletes their capital.

"Doing away with replacement cost in this way is disastrous in a country like Greece, with a sliding currency and a high inflation rate," one said.

In the eyes of the private sector the most menacing ministry move so far is a law passed in April which foresees the setting up of a state import-export trading company (EMPO).

The company was originally supposed to have import functions only, to be used, according to the ministry, to correct raw material shortages or excessive prices.

The addition of export functions convinced many Greek businessmen, however, that EMPO would operate as an instrument for extending the state's grip on trade.

The company has not yet started operating, but the ministry can expect trouble, when it does.

Businessmen scoff at accusations that they are protesting just to serve the political interests of the conservative opposition.

"Mr. Kedikoglou has dubbed us 'terrorists in dinner jackets'," one said. "But when the conservatives passed a law setting a 25 per cent

profit ceiling in all sectors under the previous government, we closed all our shops. That was on Jan. 21, 1980. On Jan. 22, the prime minister called us in and sorted the problem out. We don't see that happening today."

Financial Times news features.

IEA evaluates oil production, prices

PARIS (R) — Low global crude oil prices are the result of producer countries pumping too much oil for the market to stand even when consumption in the non-communist world is rising, the International Energy Agency (IEA) said Monday.

In its latest monthly market report the IEA makes it clear that strong downward pressure on oil prices in recent weeks stems from the higher output, principally by member countries of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

It estimates OPEC production in July was about 18.6 million barrels a day (MBD), up from an average 18 MBD in the second quarter of 1984 and well ahead of the 17.5 MBD quota that OPEC reaffirmed at its Vienna meeting last month.

"Gulf producers in particular have maintained a high level of output during June and July despite attacks on tankers by Iran and Iraq," said the IEA in a reference to the Gulf war.

The group, which represents major Western oil consuming nations, said that with non-OPEC countries' production also up slightly, world supplies were 1.9 MBD above demand in the second quarter, compared to a 1.1 MBD shortfall in the first quarter.

Higher production and stock building by consumer countries provoked a sharp drop in spot prices in the second half of July, although some of the losses were recouped late last week.

Despite depressed prices, the strength of the dollar, in which oil is bought and sold, meant the benefits were not passed on in lower

import costs for Japan and Western Europe.

The IEA said stocks held by members of the 24-nation Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) were estimated at 430 million tonnes, enough for 101 days consumption, on July 1. This is sharply up on a preliminary IEA forecast of 414 million tonnes, or 97 days, made a month ago.

The stock buildup has come despite rising OECD consumption, which showed a three per cent increase in the second

quarter of 1984, compared to the same period of 1983, the report said.

The IEA expects OECD consumption to grow by about two per cent in July and August over the same months in 1983 and forecast demand would continue to grow, though at diminishing rates, through the first quarter of 1985.

Assuming an OECD economic growth rate of 2.7 per cent next year, the IEA predicted that oil consumption by the 24 member nations in 1985 would be 1.5 per cent higher than in 1984.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A wonderful day and evening for you to quickly make any well-thought-out changes and for arranging to travel or to extend your activities beyond their present horizons.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Look to persons of different background to your own for ideas that can help you to advance. Be happy.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Discuss your practical ideas with business persons and gain support you desire from them. Come to a true understanding.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Many situations come into the open with associates which will lead to greater understanding between you. Be wise.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Don't waste any more time and get right at those bills and other practical affairs that need your quick and wise handling.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Follow through on any amusement plan that you may have in mind and get much enjoyment from it.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Plan early how to make your home more functional and operative and come to a fine understanding with home ties.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be more direct in letting regular associates know your feelings and how you think relations can be improved.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Concentrate on monetary matters today and you can increase your assets appreciably, particularly if you aim high.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You get fine ideas for expansion and should jot them down so that you will not forget them later.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Know what the motives are before you get into that new course of action, and if good, carry through.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Do whatever will deepen relationships with those you truly like. Dress in good taste and make a big hit with everyone.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get into outside interests that can add appreciably to your present abundance. Show that you are a very capable person.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she can express himself or herself very well and should be given the opportunity to go to college and take courses in philosophy and law to make the most of this God-given gift. Many languages should be learned since there is a possibility of making a lot of money here.

OAPEC urges Arab states to improve oil activity

KUWAIT (R) — Arab countries should develop fully integrated oil operations, moving downstream to extend their control over sales of refined products, the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) said Saturday.

As a key step towards this, Arab national oil companies should increase their refining capabilities, the 10-nation Kuwait-based body said in its August-September bulletin.

It said they should no longer act

as mere sellers of crude or basic products yielded from routine refining, which industrialised nations then upgrade with their own secondary conversion processing before selling the end product in their markets.

Instead, Arab countries should enhance their refining flexibility and increase the proportion of lighter products obtained from crude, such as gasoline, kerosene, and diesel.

"An advanced refining industry having a large conversion pro-

cessing capacity as the core of its operations is a logical way to extend the life of oil resources and raise the value of exports," the bulletin said in its editorial.

It said demand for lighter products is rising within the pattern of overall world consumption of petroleum products.

It estimated that the share of lighter products used by the industrialised nations making up the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) would rise from 65 per cent of their oil demand now to 70 per cent over the next decade.

It cited a survey conducted by the U.S.-based Oil and Gas Journal in April which shows plans to build nearly two million barrels per day (b/d) of extra global conversion capacity by 1987. Of this about 20 per cent will be located in the Arab world.

But Arab secondary conversion plant will amount to only 4.5 per cent of world capacity then, while

overall Arab refining capability will come to only 7.5 per cent of the world total.

Existing Arab secondary conversion plant has a capacity of 350,000 b/d, or 2.5 per cent of current world capacity, the bulletin noted.

The bulletin said the current world glut of petroleum products and downward pressure on prices may not last long.

An eventual return to more stable conditions will lead to higher prices for oil products and greater profits for refiners able to meet increased demand, it said.

"(Arab nations) should use to their advantage the fact that they are... the only source capable of balancing world supply and demand, to market crude and products and evolve their refining operations into industries able to compete in the medium and long term with those of the industrialised nations," the bulletin said.

Shell denies receiving S. African premiums

LONDON (R) — The Shell international oil company Sunday denied receiving secret bonus payments for supplying oil to South Africa and said it had never breached producing countries' restrictions on where it sells their oil.

The company issued the denial in response to a British newspaper report suggesting that it received almost \$200 million from South Africa to supply it with oil in defiance of international boycotts.

"The Shell International Petroleum Company denies categorically that it received any 'secret incentives' for supplying oil to South Africa," a spokeswoman told Reuters.

"Moreover, it reiterates that it has always observed producing countries' destination restrictions regarding crude oil," she said.

The Observer newspaper based its report on an official South African report telling how the government offered a premium of \$8 per barrel of crude from its strategic fuel fund after the fall of the Shah of Iran, its main supplier, in 1979.

The South Africans deleted key sections of the report. But the Observer said its own enquiries had shown that Shell was the main beneficiary.

"We have found evidence of 17 shipments of oil in Shell tankers in 1980, totalling 22 million barrels. More than a third of this came from Oman, which officially embargoes South Africa," the paper said.

The Observer also alleged that an American oil trader and a Dutch dealer supplied large quantities of oil from Gulf states to South Africa in defiance of the boycotts against Pretoria.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

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"No, that wasn't Uncle Stanley's teddy bear... that was Uncle Stanley!"

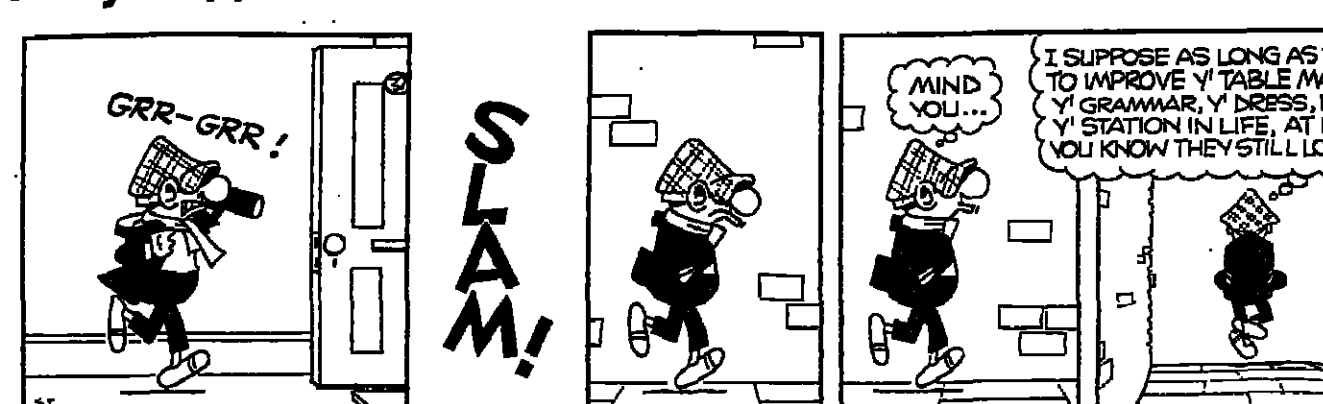
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



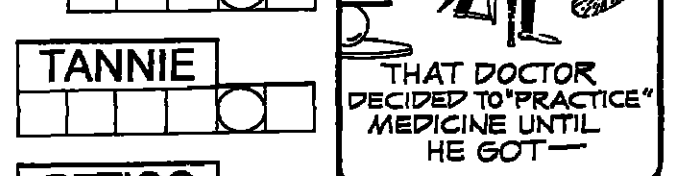
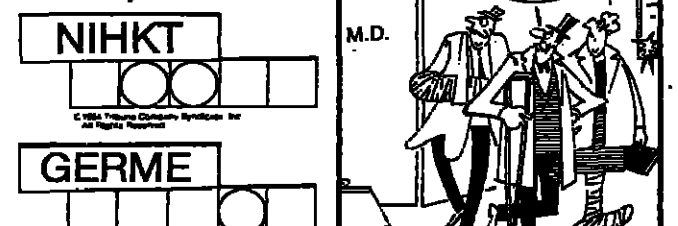
Andy Capp



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

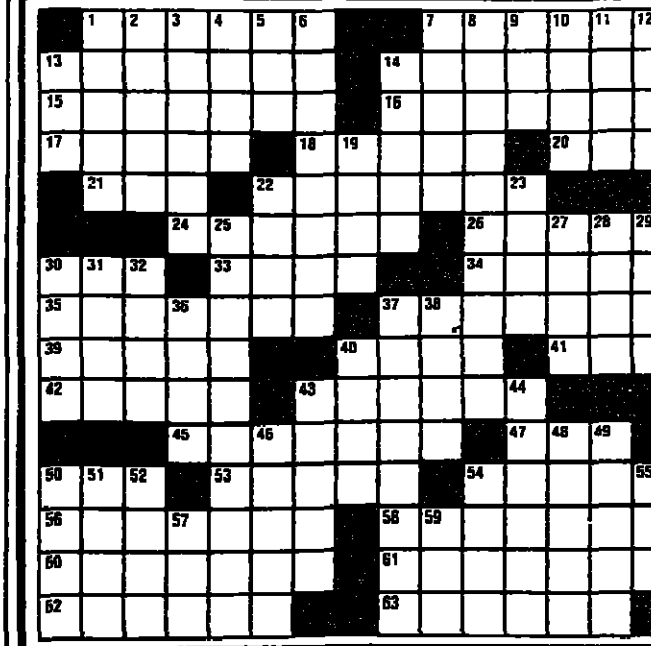
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: NOVEL LINGO SATIRE GRATIS
Answer: She didn't trust the guitarist because he was trying to do this—STRING HER ALONG

THE Daily Crossword by Manny Miller

ACROSS	30 Bandleader	56 Mark with	23 Ready to
1 Kind of	31 Severin	57 Figure with	25 Notice
7 Whippers	32 Change	58 Eight sides	26 Filled
13 Run	33 Musical	60 Pushes	27 Little —
14 Alcoholic	34 direction	61 Presumptu-	28 Showy
beverage	35 Egg dishes	ous one	29 A movie
15 Inhabitant	36 Something	62 Church	30 A movie
16 Securing	37 new	63 Councils	31 Fail to
ships with	38 Passenger	novelist	32 Surrender
17 Got up	40 Small sled	Dorothy	33 Skinny
18 Express	41 Cautic		34 Consisting
gratitude	42 Rob		of many
20 Descri	43 Tourist		35 Curved
21 Broadway	44 One running		36 Rural
sign	45 Muffin		37 pathway
22 Baseball	50 "Not —		38 Quotes as
player	51 "Stranger"		an authority
24 Average	53 Exterior		39 Related,
26 Gold coin	54 Metal bar		in a way

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:



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Sri Lanka proposes joint inquiry into Madras blast

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankan Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa has proposed that India and Sri Lanka hold a joint inquiry into the bomb explosion at Madras Airport, state radio said Sunday.

Sri Lankan Defence Ministry officials have said they believed the blast was part of a plan by Sri Lankan separatist guerrillas to send explosives to Colombo and blow up two Air Lanka jets here.

The government here says about 24 Sri Lankans were among the 32 people who died in the blast.

The radio said Mr. Premadasa proposed the joint inquiry at a public meeting at Weligama in southern Sri Lanka Saturday.

It quoted him as saying the explosion proved his recent allegations that guerrillas fighting for a separate Tamil state were operating from the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu. India has repeatedly denied this charge.

Two major separatist Tamil organisations based in Madras

denied responsibility for Thursday's blast and charged that it was part of a plot to defame them. Mr. Premadasa said India and Sri Lanka had friendly relations for thousands of years and that the duty of a friendly country should always be not to disrupt that friendship, the radio said.

It said Mr. Premadasa appealed to India to join Sri Lanka to help end guerrilla activities.

The government said meanwhile in a statement that two guerrillas and two navy men were killed Saturday in an exchange of fire after a naval patrol craft intercepted a boat carrying suspected guerrillas of Sri Lanka's northern coast. Three guerrillas were seriously wounded, it added.

Meanwhile, Indian police hunted for a mysterious passenger

who may hold the clue to an airport bomb blast that killed 32 people and wounded 13, and brought a fresh strain to relations between India and Sri Lanka.

The blast on Thursday night badly damaged the international section of the airport at Madras, capital of India's southern state of Tamil Nadu. It was set off when customs officials were removing two unclaimed suitcases after a series of telephoned warnings.

Police said a dragnet had been spread for the missing passenger, who was booked on an Air Lanka flight from Madras to Colombo but failed to turn up for emigration checks.

The incident occurred when relations between India and Sri Lanka are at their lowest ebb.

New Delhi has denied Colombo's charges that Tamil guerrillas from the island are being trained in camps in Tamil Nadu. The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam said it was outraged and shocked at the blast. "The sophisticated nature of the whole

operation clearly indicates that it is the diabolical work of the Sri Lankan government," it said in a statement.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) quoted the organisation as saying the blast was aimed at confusing the people of Tamil Nadu and embarrassing the Indian government.

The United Front for Eelam Liberation, comprising three separatist Tamil groups, said the incident could have been a "cowardly act of some elements" trying to disrupt its support.

Indian Civil Aviation Minister K.A. Khan said in Madras an official inquiry commission would probe the possible involvement of foreign powers in the blast, PTI reported.

Sri Lanka's High Commissioner in India, Bernard Tilakaratne, told reporters the bodies of 24 Sri Lankans killed in the blast would be cremated in Madras on Monday. He said the relatives of the dead would be flown in from Colombo for the funeral.

Population conference opens today

MEXICO CITY (Agencies) — Delegates from 150 countries, gathering here Sunday for a U.N. Conference on the Population Explosion, are likely to find the United States out of step with the rest of the world on ways of curbing the birth rate.

President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, a country with a population crisis of its own, will open the week-long session Monday, 10 years after the first such conference in Bucharest called for concerted international action on population growth.

Although many countries have used the Bucharest plan as a basis for national population policies, the number of people in the world has risen by 800 million to 4.8 billion in the past decade, much of the increase being in the Third World.

U.N. experts project a global population of 6.1 billion by the year 2000.

But there is disagreement about how to solve the problem and the United States is expected to be in a minority at the conference with its proclaimed view that economic growth, preferably through a free market system, offers the best answer.

The Reagan administration's abhorrence of abortion, legal in

the United States, and its threat to deny financial aid to private groups that help women terminate pregnancies are also expected to stir controversy.

The U.S. delegation will be led by conservative Republican James Buckley, who is known to want to amend several of the 85 recommendations approved by a conference preparatory committee.

One on disarmament uses the argument that most of the \$550-billion global arms bill could be better spent on economic development.

There is also a proposed call on industrialised nations to help poorer lands by lowering trade barriers and increasing development aid.

A high conference official said Washington's attitude had increased media interest in the conference.

"For that we must be grateful," he said. "I would also note that the United States is only one member and the conference is unlikely to be guided by the views of a single state, however powerful."

Conference Secretary-General Rafael Salas, in an address prepared for Monday's opening, calls for the stabilisation of global population in the shortest possible time before the end of the next century.

He believes governments must be "sensitive to the basic rights of individuals and couples to make free and responsible decisions on fertility".

The Population Institute presented awards Saturday to several foreign news organisations and cited the Associated Press as the "most conscientious news service" on population issues.

The awards ceremony was held here before the U.N. International Conference on Population.

Runnerup in the news service category was Gemini News Service of London.

The Washington-based Population Institute describes itself as a "private non-profit organisation created in response to the alarming rate of world population growth".

Other awards were presented to Turner Broadcasting System of Atlanta, Georgia, for the best television programme, Radio Indonesia of Jakarta for best radio programme, "Grains of Sand in the Sea", Newsweek as the best periodical, and Cambio 16 of Madrid and Asia Week of Hong Kong as the best periodicals, honourable mention.

Drug-related deaths increase in Italy

ROME (R) — Drug-related deaths in Italy in the first six months of 1984 increased by more than 50 per cent over the same period in 1983, the Interior Ministry said.

The ministry said 199 people died of drug abuse as of June, 53 per cent more than in the same period in 1983. It said 28,354 drug addicts, 74 per cent of them male, were being treated in state and private institutions. More than 8,000 people were arrested for drug dealing during the period, an increase of 36 per cent. Police confiscated 264 kilograms of heroin, 39 kilograms of cocaine, and 1,975 kilograms of cannabis.

Female athletes may face backbone risk

BOSTON (R) — Female athletes who have stopped menstruating regularly risk developing brittle backbones, according to a report in the New England Journal of Medicine.

A team of Seattle researchers found that the mineral density in the bones of the lower back was significantly less in young women athletes with abnormal menstruation patterns than those with a normal pattern. Although the average age of their volunteers was 25, the backbones of the athletes with the irregular menstruation patterns were as brittle as those of an average 51-year-old woman. Doctors have long known that, for some women, intense physical activity may drastically reduce the frequency of menstrual periods. The phenomenon is seen in up to 40 per cent of highly-trained female endurance athletes. The researchers said their findings were preliminary and should not be regarded as a reason for any woman athlete to stop exercising.

Stolen warship's parts smuggled to Iran, Argentina

LONDON (R) — Police have uncovered a multi-million sterling racket at British Engine Manufacturer Rolls Royce involving the theft of warship engine parts and their secret shipment to Iran and Argentina, a British newspaper reported Sunday.

The Sunday Telegraph said fraud squad police were investigating corruption at the company's Ansty Factory, near Coventry, central England, including the theft of parts for warship gas turbines over the past seven years. The newspaper said police were also investigating allegations that cash and other gifts, including holidays, had been given to employees to help win contracts.

Cypriot city's destruction dates to 365 A.D.

TUCSON, Arizona (AP) — An Archaeologist who found the remains of an ancient earthquake-devastated city on Cyprus said Friday that recorded evidence pinpointed the disaster on July 21, 365 A.D. H. David Soren of the University of Arizona, who headed a 23-member team from the United States, Cyprus, England and Portugal, said he found a reference to "a tremendous earthquake that was recorded by Ammianus, a writer of the later 4th century who wrote in Latin." The team spent five weeks on a preliminary excavation of the ancient city of Curium, on a cliff overlooking the Mediterranean Sea along the southern coast of Cyprus.

155 policemen sacked in Uzbekistan

MOSCOW (R) — A corruption probe in the Soviet Central Asian city of Bukhara has led to the sacking of 155 policemen. The latest issue of the local Communist Party newspaper Pravda of the East to be available in Moscow announced the dismissals. It said some of the sacked policemen were also being tried on criminal charges. Reports of trials and dismissals throughout officialdom in the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan have been trickling in over the past two months. Hundreds of minor officials and several regional ministers including the chief of the cotton industry, Uzbekistan's major crop, have been sacked and reprimanded.

Uruguayan leader's arrest overshadows democracy

MONTEVIDEO (R) — Uruguay's military government has agreed a timetable with political parties for a return to democracy but its continued detention of a major opposition leader is casting a shadow over developments.

The agreement between armed forces chiefs and the leaders of four political parties last Friday envisages elections in November with a civilian government taking office in March to end 11 years of military rule.

But one of the main opposition groups, the National (Blanco) Party, boycotted talks with the military because of the detention of its leader and presidential candidate, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, and has threatened not to take part in the elections.

Mr. Ferreira Aldunate was arrested as he crossed the River Plate from Argentina in June, ending 11 years in exile. He has been charged with assisting the now defunct Tupamaro Guerrilla Group, and has threatened not to take part in the elections.

Thousands of Uruguayans have taken to the streets in a series of demonstrations to demand Mr. Ferreira Aldunate's release and there have been a number of clashes with the military in provincial cities.

Blanco sources said U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy and former Spanish Leader Adolfo Suarez would take part in a demonstration for Mr. Ferreira Aldunate's release in Montevideo on Aug. 16, two months after the opposition leader's arrest.

The military opened talks with

political parties shortly after the detention of Mr. Ferreira Aldunate, ending months of political deadlock and growing pressure for a return to democracy.

After a formal first round with the four parties involved, the government of Gen. Gregorio Alvarez lifted an 11-year-old ban on some left-wing parties and legalised the broad front leftist coalition, one of the groups at the talks.

The parties also pushed for an end to press censorship and an amnesty for Uruguay's estimated 700 political prisoners. Political sources said the military would soon start to release around 450 of the detainees.

Friday's accord provides for the inauguration of parliament and municipal authorities in February with legislators expected to begin work on a draft constitution in June and a plebiscite in November to approve the constitution.

But it is not clear whether the political parties have bowed to military demands to retain a say in security matters that brought deadlock to earlier talks.

The military, which wants to prevent any resurgence of the Tupamaro guerrilla violence of the early 1970s, wants a continuing say on security under any democratic government although such plans were roundly defeated in a 1980 plebiscite.

Blanco leaders have criticised the other parties for taking part in the talks while their candidate is in detention but it remains to be seen whether the party will risk a boycott of the elections themselves.

Reagan, Mondale clash over taxes

NORTH OAKS, Minnesota (R) — Walter Mondale has dubbed President Reagan a "guess-what candidate" who is keeping plans for new taxes secret until after the November election. Mr. Reagan pledged Saturday that he will not raise personal income taxes, but Mr. Mondale, the Democratic challenger, swiftly called an unscheduled press conference outside his home to continue a war of words over the issue.

He accused the president of being "haywire and completely off" in denying that new taxes were needed to cover the U.S. budget deficit. Mr. Mondale said Mr. Reagan was "the guess-what candidate. Elect me and I'll tell you afterwards."

"That's why I say it's a credibility gap," Mr. Mondale said. "How does the president justify keeping this \$200 billion question secret until after the election?"

"I'm convinced that they're going to sock it to the average American — that they've got in mind a national sales tax, a value-added tax as Mr. (Treasury Secretary Donald) Regan has suggested, and that's why they don't want to tell the American people."

Mr. Reagan, in a radio address, had attacked Mr. Mondale for proposing "the same tired old plan of tax, tax, and spend, spend."

The president said he would veto any move by Congress that would raise personal income taxes for working Americans or fail to make the income tax system simpler and fairer.

Mr. Mondale, who in his nomination acceptance speech said the next president would have to raise taxes to reduce the nation's \$170 billion budget deficit, threw down three challenges.

He called on Mr. Reagan to order the release of a White House tax study by September, instead of after the November election, to say in detail which budget cuts Mr. Reagan would make and to agree to six debates before the American people.

Standing in his driveway, Mr. Mondale told reporters: "If we were to debate what he said today on national television, I'd cream

him because he's dead wrong."

Mr. Mondale repeated his own tax plan to raise \$60 billion in new taxes and to reduce the projected federal deficit by two-thirds by the end of his first term as president.

Mr. Reagan said: "Let me tell you one more thing that should be no secret in case the Democrats' talk of so-called secret plans has you worried."

"I will propose no increase in personal income taxes and I will veto any tax bill that would raise personal tax rates for working Americans or that would fail to make our tax system simpler or more fair."

The president, who is spending a three-week holiday at his ranch outside Santa Barbara, has based his economic plan on conservative economics which hold that tax cuts encourage business investment and increase government revenues.

Most Democrats and some Republicans favour tax increases to reduce soaring deficits, which many economists believe are responsible for high interest rates.

Nicaraguan opposition not registered for polls

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaragua's main opposition grouping had still not registered Saturday for November general elections, as a midnight deadline for registering candidates approached.

The Democratic coordinator, an opposition coalition of four conservative parties, has threatened to boycott the elections because the left-wing government would not initiate a national dialogue including U.S.-backed insurgents.

Interior Minister Tomas Borge and other leaders of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) have accused the opposition of boycotting the elections

to give the Reagan administration a pretext to invade Nicaragua. "Not participating means choosing the North American military alternative," Mr. Borge said.

The Democratic coordinator is backed by the United States and guerrilla groups fighting the left-wing government from bases in Costa Rica and Honduras.

The supreme electoral council, which set August 4 as the deadline for registering coalition candidates, has said its offices would remain open until midnight Saturday.

Democratic coordinator presidential candidate Arturo Cruz

said last week after the FSLN's refusal to hold a national dialogue that he was returning to Washington, where he spent the last two years in self-imposed exile, but later decided to postpone his return.

Diplomatic sources said they believed Mr. Cruz, who served as Nicaragua's ambassador to the U.S. before defecting two years ago, had still not made any final decision on whether to run in the November polls.

The Nov. 4 elections are the first since the FSLN ousted right-wing Dictator Anastasio Somoza in a 1979 revolution.

Hiroshima survivors still coming to light

By Patrick Massey
Reuters

HIROSHIMA, Japan (R) — Thirty-nine years after the Atomic bomb attack on Hiroshima, survivors are still coming forward to recount experiences after casting aside fears of social stigma.

Most of those who lived through the devastation of Aug. 6, 1945, suffered radiation of a magnitude never experienced before by human beings. Even those who escaped radiation disease feared that defects might be transmitted genetically to their children. For years children of survivors found it hard to get jobs or find marriage partners.

"Many survivors kept quiet about their experience and refrained from coming forward to collect the government benefits that were their due," Hiroshima Mayor Takeshi Araki told Reuters in an interview.

"Now, when so many children of the survivors are safely in jobs or marriages we suddenly find the parents coming forward to claim the certificates which entitle them to benefits."

Fears of radiation disease being passed on genetically have never been substantiated.

Dr. Abraham Kagan, American vice-president of the Radiation Effects Research Foundation, said studies had shown no sign of children conceived after the explosion inheriting radiation-induced disease. Those in the womb at the time suffered serious abnormalities however.

The blast and the immediate radiation killed an estimated 140,000 people. But delayed effects kept appearing through the

years and there are still 163 people under treatment in the Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Hospital. Last year 54 more survivors died there.

Dr. Kiyoshi Kuramoto, the hospital's vice-director, told Reuters there were now few victims of delayed effects emerging.

"The first peak of the delayed effects was in the 1950s with outbreaks of Leukaemia," he said. "In the 1960s there was another peak with different forms of cancer. Very few new cases have been found in recent years."

Mayor Araki was among the survivors of the bomb. He said he was at work in the Mitsubishi shipyards at 8.15 a.m. when the bomb was released by a U.S. Air Force plane.

"I saw the flash and slid under my desk," he said. "When I came out I saw the famous mushroom cloud."

Mr. Araki recalled seeing hideously burned survivors — "some with eyes bulging out of their heads."

Mr. Araki, then 29, told how his younger sister died four weeks after the blast. He suffered from bleeding of the throat for a while but soon recovered.

As a result of what he saw Araki is now a leading pacifist although he stops short of advocating unilateral nuclear disarmament. "I do not believe in shelters or in any protection of that kind," he said. "With the bombs they have now there is no escape."

Another noted survivor was Yoshiki Yamashiki, now president of Mazda Motor Corporation. He too was at his desk when the bomb fell and crawled under it when a flash lit up the room.

"Flames started gushing through the window and people were streaming into the area," Yamashiki told Reuters. "A lot had awful burns. We tried to treat them with machine oil. But many died and we had to cremate them with petrol from the stores."

At the spot where this happened there now stands a modern motor factory where robots toil and humans are little in evidence.

Like the rest of Hiroshima it demonstrates the energies which have built from the ruins a model metropolis with 920,000 people — twice as many as in 1945.

At the time of the bomb there were predictions that grass would never grow again in Hiroshima. But within two months new vegetation was already springing up and today the city is adorned with trees, shrubs and well-groomed gardens.

The only relic of bomb damage is the shattered dome of a building which used to be a commercial museum. It stands at the edge of the peace park near the centre of the area where the bomb exploded.

The present city fathers want to turn Hiroshima into a thriving commercial centre with a reputation for prosperity that might in time dim the automatic recollection of disaster that the name evokes.

The government has named Hiroshima prefecture as the home of a projected "high technology city" where the next generation of technological advance will be chartered.

But the treatment of survivors and research into what happened to them will go on.

"It could continue," Dr. Kagan said, "for 30 more years."

17 bodies recovered from wrecked Soviet plane

KARACHI (R) — Rescue workers have recovered 17 charred bodies from the wreckage of a Soviet cargo plane which crashed in southern Pakistan Saturday on its way to Tashkent in Soviet Central Asia, police said Sunday.

Local authorities have cordoned off the crash site at Nawabshah, 210 kilometres northeast of here, and are searching the wreckage under strict security, they told Reuters.

Police could not explain the discrepancy between the number of bodies discovered Sunday and an earlier statement by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) saying that only nine people were on the

AN-25 cargo plane.

Initial reports Saturday said 17 people were on board.

The Soviet consulate in Karachi declined to give any details about the plane, its crew or cargo, and the office of the Soviet Airline Aeroflot said it had no exact information on the flight.

The plane, on its way from Aden in South Yemen, landed in Karachi and resumed its flight after refuelling. It crashed less than an hour later.

There has been speculation that heavy monsoon rains, which lashed south Pakistan Saturday, might have caused the crash.

10 people get 1-year jail terms in Haiti plot case

NEW ORLEANS (R) — Ten of 13 men accused of plotting to overthrow the government of Haiti have pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of conspiring to conceal weapons and each has received a suspended one-year jail sentence.

All 13 were arrested in a New Orleans motel on May 30.

The three remaining defendants, described by prosecutors as the ringleaders, go on trial on Aug. 13 charged with conspiring to launch a military and naval expedition against a country with which the United States is at peace.

They are also charged with planning to export weapons without a licence.

Those who pleaded guilty, all Haitian citizens living in New York, applauded district Judge Lansing Mitchell after the sentencing. He said he wanted them to return to their families.

The judge placed them on three years probation, during which they must do community service work for the first year.

The three remaining defendants are Raymond Ramirez, 46, of New York, who identified himself as a Puerto Rican, and Haitian citizens Hubert Jean Thomas Lagros, 32, of New Jersey, and Claude Perrigand, 31, of New York.

Polish dissident physically

carried by police to freedom

WARSAW (R) — Polish dissident Adam Michnik, held in jail since the imposition of martial law in December 1981, says he was physically carried to freedom by security police from his Warsaw prison.

Mr. Michnik, 37, told Reuters Saturday night by telephone from his flat in the capital: "I didn't enter of my own accord. I was carried here. They were security people."

Mr. Michnik, the latest opposition leader to be released under a government amnesty declared last month for political detainees, said he was taken from prison by car.

He said he had been physically carried from the car to his flat. He had vowed from prison that he would have to be physically carried out if the authorities wanted to ensure that he benefited from the amnesty.

Mr. Michnik is the first of four members of the dissident group KOR (Workers' Defence Committee) to be released under the amnesty. Jacek Kuron, Zbigniew Romaszewski and Henryk Wujec are still in jail.

The trial of the four on charges of plotting to overthrow Communism during the 1980-81 era of the now-banned independent trade union Solidarity was abandoned last month to take account of the impending amnesty.

Four of seven Solidarity leaders who had been awaiting trial on similar charges have so far been released under the amnesty. They are Andrzej Gwiazda, Marian Jurczyk, Gregorz Palka and Seweryn Jaworski, who was freed on Friday.

Karol Modzelewski, Andrzej Rozplochowicki and Jan Rulawski are still inside Rakowicka, sources close to them said.

Mr. Michnik, a historian, had repeatedly insisted in letters smuggled out of prison that he was innocent of the charges against him and wanted unconditional freedom or the right to state his case in a courtroom.

The Polish authorities have warned released prisoners that the amnesty will be revoked for them if they commit offences similar to those for which they were sentenced or held under investigative arrest.

Friends of Mr. Michnik quoted him as saying after his release that he had been refused permission to take from jail all the notes which he had made during his imprisonment.

In the Baltic port of Gdansk Saturday, Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa held a brief meeting with Poland's Roman Catholic Primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, after a memorial service for the Bishop of Gdansk, Lech Kaczmarek, who died last week.

It was their first meeting since January. Mr. Walesa's religious adviser, father Henryk Jankowski, who was present at the meeting, said it lasted 45 minutes and covered subjects of mutual interest.

Mr. Michnik, once reputed to be a Marxist intellectual, has been in conflict with the authorities since the 1960s; when he was jailed for 18 months for his role in student protests in Warsaw in 1968.

He joined KOR in 1977 and took part the following year in a meeting with members of the Czechoslovak human rights group Charter 77 on the Polish-Czechoslovak border.

Mr. Michnik acted as a senior adviser to Solidarity in the Warsaw region before he was interned under martial law. He was briefly put in an isolation cell this year after he refused to meet a United Nations envoy who had arrived to propose that he accept temporary asylum abroad in return for his freedom.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KQJ75 ♠AQ63 ♠K1095
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Pass Pass 1 ♥
Dble ?
What action do you take?

Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AJ85 ♠72 ♠AJ1095 ♠K6
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♥ Pass
?
What do you bid now?

Q.3 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠84 ♠AJ105 ♠AQJ762 ♠54
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ 1 ♥ 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ 3 ♥ ?
What action do you take?

Q.4 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠10982 ♠K763 ♠6 ♠A985
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass Pass
Dble Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.5 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KQJ ♠Q8762 ♠K8 ♠983
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
2 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.6 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠J5 ♠AK2 ♠AQJ98 ♠KQJ
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 NT Pass
?
What do you bid now?

SA'OU D. A. TARAWNEH